NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

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THE OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

Letters from the Fireside.

To Young America.

We live in a fast age, very fast. And the boys and girls get on so fast now-a-days that they pass from childhood into man-and-womanhood with a single bound. Just as soon as children get to be ten, twelve or fourteen years old they begin to set up for themselves. The boy thinks he is now old enough to choose his own company, to go where he pleases when out of school, and if he turns up at home at meal and bed time he considers himself a model of good behavior and regular habits. The girl quite as early takes airs upon herself, and sets up to judge about her dress, her manners, her companions and her time, without regard to her mother's taste or opinion. What young lady of the ripe age of fourteen now thinks it necessary to ask her mother's permission to go walking, or riding, or visiting, when she can get a chance or an invitation? What young gentlemen is not old enough, at the mature age of twelve, to smoke if he pleases, to go where and when he pleases, to do what is right in his own little eyes without being called to account by those old fashioned people, his parents, who were children so long ago that their notions are not at all suited to the present times.

It is a bad sign for any child when he begins to speak of his father as the "old man," and his mother as the "old woman." It shows a decay of respect and affection, and of reverence which he owes to them who have watched over him in his infancy and trained him thus far in the way to usefulness and heaven. And this disrespect of parents grows into disobedience, and that is the first step in the life of sin and crime that often —O how often,—ends in shame!

Did you never think, my young friend, (for I am writing to Young America,) that the fifth commandment makes the blessing of a long life to depend upon obeying your parents. "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." There is a strong intimation that to disobey your parents will tend to shorten your days and bring you to an untimely end. And I have read the confession of many persons dying in prison, or on the gallows, who have said that they began their course of evil by disobeying their parents. But no one of them ever could say, "I always minded my father and mother when I was a boy." Some years ago a pirate was caught, and being condemned to be hung, was kept in a prison cell in New York, till the day of his execution. I went to see him, and was locked in the cell alone with the murderer. Seeking to make some impression upon his feelings, I asked him if he had parents living to whom he would like to send any word. He said, "I would not for the world have them know that I am their son; had I done as they wished, I should not be here." He died under a false name, that they might not hear that their boy was a pirate! and was hung!

And there is a verse in the Bible that points to just such an end as this. It reads: "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it." You are not to suppose that this terrible verse means that the birds of prey will fly at you and pick your eyes out if you disobey or despise your parents. But I will tell you what it means.

When I was travelling in the land of Palestine, where the Bible was written, I saw on the outskirts of villages and cities a place where the carcasses of beasts and the garbage from the streets are thrown, and there the birds of prey would gather to devour the carrion. Into such a Golgotha the bodies of those who were put to death for crime were cast out to be devoured. And this is the meaning of the fearful sentence I have cited from the sayings of the wisest of men: if you mock at the counsels of your father and despise to obey your mother, you will be very likely to go on from bad to worse; to get into evil company; to fall into many temptations; to commit one crime after another, and at last come to a sad and disgraceful end, perhaps, by the hand of justice, and your body become the food of birds and beasts of prey. This is the way that one sin leads to another, and sin when it is finished bringeth forth death.

No good boy becomes a rowdy and a reprobate all at once. He casts off the restraints of a father's counsels and commands; he "despises to obey his mother:" how very like our times that is: he despises—thinks it mean and babyish to *obey his mother*, and manly to do as he pleases; he chooses for his friends the boys who are like himself or worse, and together they go in the ways of the wicked. They ought to spend their evenings at home, around the social table and the dear old fireside, making the house merry with their glee, improving their minds with useful reading, or listening to the gentle teachings of a mother whose love and patience never weary. But this is too dull for Young America. They prefer to find an engine house, or saloon, perhaps a theatre or some secret haunt where they may take lessons in vice. And so disobedience of parents grows into disregard of law, and order and all restraint. So rowdies are made. So rebellion is made. All crime is rebellion; rebellion against the laws of God and of man, and rebellion is the author of misery, woe, death and shame. Children, *obey your parents*. That is the first duty. It lays the foundation of good character. It is the pledge of all that is good in the future. It is the beginning of a life of usefulness, virtue, honor and peace. Obey your parents: your Father who is in heaven. Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

IRENÆUS.

For the New York Observer.

AMERICAN COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—NO. XV.

Harvard College.

JOSIAH QUINCY, LL. D.,

ITS SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT.

JOSIAH QUINCY, a son of Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Abigail Phillips, his wife, was born in Boston on the 4th of February, 1772. His father was an eminent lawyer, orator and political writer of the period immediately preceding the Revolution, and died at sea off Gloucester, Mass., April 26, 1775. In his will, made a short time before his death, he says: "I give to my son, when he shall arrive at the age of fifteen years, Algernon Sidney's works, John Locke's works, Lord Bacon's works, Gordon's Tacitus, and Cato's Letters. May the spirit of liberty rest upon him."

In consequence of the siege of Boston the widowed mother of Josiah Quincy went to reside with her parents at their place of refuge at Norwich, Conn. In due time, he went to Phillips Academy, Andover, to prepare for College, and while there had his home in the family of the Rev. Jonathan French, whose memory he continued till the close of life to cherish with great veneration. He entered Harvard College in 1786 and graduated in 1790, with the highest honors of his class. He studied Law with Judge William Tudor, of Boston, and was early admitted to the Bar; but the deep interest he took in the politics of the day kept him from engaging extensively in the practice of the profession. He joined the Federalists when that party first came into existence, and he remained true to its interests to the last. He was a candidate for Congress in 1799, and twice afterwards, but in each case was defeated by the Democratic candidate. But in 1805 he was elected, and was subsequently re-elected until 1816. During this whole period the Federal party was in a minority, its only service being one of protest, in which Mr. Quincy was always ready to share. Though he never succeeded in carrying any of his measures, his great facility, fervor and power as a speaker, his scathing satire, and intrepid and lofty bearing, rendered him through his whole parliamentary life, a thorn in the side of the opposing party. The embargo, the war of 1812, the erection of the Orleans territory into a State, were the grand events which more especially called his great powers into exercise. He was also one of the first, if not the first, among Northern men, to denounce the slaveholding interest as a rising and dangerous tyranny.

In 1813 Mr. Quincy declined a re-election to Congress and returned to private life. He divided his time now between Boston and his country seat in Quincy, and in the latter place gave much attention to scientific farming. He was immediately elected to the State Senate, where his efforts were in the same direction as they had been in Congress, and were even more annoying to the Administration, as the Federalists were largely in the majority in both Houses. His connection with this body continued until 1821, when he was dropped by the Federal managers under an impression that his course was too uncompromising to subserve the best interests of the party. He was, however, immediately elected to the House of Representatives at the head of the ticket, and was chosen as Speaker, which office he held while in the House. He was a delegate to the Convention of 1820 on revising the State Constitution. In 1822 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to take the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston. While holding this office he first laid down the law, in the case of Joseph T. Buckingham, indicted for a libel on John N. Maffit, that the publication of the truth with a good intention and for a justifiable end is not libelous. For this he was censured in no measured terms at the time, but his judgment has since been adopted as the rule of the law both in this country and in England.

In 1823 he resigned his office as Judge to become the Mayor of Boston, being the second incumbent of that office. In this as in every other public station he had occupied, he evinced the highest capacity, energy, and efficiency. The establishment of the House of Industry, the House of Reformation for juvenile offenders, the Quincy Market and its surroundings, and various other improvements, are enduring memorials of his good taste and public spirit. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater in 1824.

The Presidency of Harvard College having become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Kirkland in 1828, he was unanimously elected by the Corporation to that office in January, 1829, and was inaugurated on the 2d of June following. In this office he continued, discharging its duties with great efficiency and to general acceptance, until August, 1845, when, much to the regret of the friends of the College, he resigned, leaving the institution in a state of high prosperity.

From the time of his resigning the Presidency till his death he lived in retirement, though a careful observer of all passing events. The only instance in which he took any part in public concerns was in 1856, when, in his 85th year, he made a stirring speech and wrote some vigorous articles in favor of the election of Col. Fremont to the Presidency. He retained his intellectual faculties in almost undiminished strength till the close of life. He died at his country seat in Quincy on the 1st of July, 1864, aged 92 years.

Besides many speeches in Congress and orations on particular occasions, the chief of which are those on July 4, 1826, the Jubilee of Independence; on the Second Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Boston, September, 1830; and the Second Centennial of Harvard University, September, 1836; Mr. Quincy has published the following works:—Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Massachusetts, 1825; History of Harvard University, 2 vols., 1840; The Journal of Major Samuel Shaw, the First American Consul at Canton, with a Life of the Author, 1847; The History of the Boston Athenæum; The Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston during Two Centuries, 1852; The Life of John Quincy Adams, 1858; Essays on the Soiling of Cattle, 1859.

Mr. Quincy was married in New York, on the 6th of June, 1797, to Miss Eliza Susan Morton, by whom he had six children,—two sons and four daughters,—all of whom survive him. The sons graduated at Harvard College in 1821 and 1827 respectively. Mrs. Quincy died at Quincy on the 1st of September, 1850, aged 77 years.

Mr. Quincy was a finely-formed man, of commanding stature, of a countenance expressive of great energy of mind and will, and of manners highly polished and courtly, and yet indicative of great sincerity and frankness. He was exceedingly kind and obliging in his general intercourse, while his fidelity to his own convictions of right led him sometimes to make scathing deliverances toward those whom he believed to be in the wrong. In his religious views he was a Unitarian, but to what particular school of Unitarians he belonged does not appear. He had an iron strength of purpose that never wavered or faltered under any opposition. In his more private and domestic relations he was greatly beloved and honored, and his memory is gratefully and reverently cherished in every circle in which he moved.

For the New York Observer.

OF RESIGNATION.

BY PLAIN JOHN.

It seems very easy to say, "Thy will be done"—when that will pours into our lap the abundance of temporal and spiritual good. The pinch comes when poverty turns us out of doors and gives a hungry stomach, or when disease masters the strength, which cordials beyond the reach of an empty purse might restore. Or again, when thwarted, bereaved and crushed, one is left with only God as a support, the temptation is very strong to say, "It is a vain thing to serve the Lord." The mind then rebels at the thought, "Lord, thy tender mercies are over all thy works."

Yet strange to say, the noblest pictures of Christian resignation are commonly to be found in our believing Lazaruses; the saddest pictures of discontent in our believing Dives. There are indeed many and noble exceptions, yet the statement is widely and sadly true.

Two cases occur to me. A. is often speaking of his mercies and the goodness of her heavenly Father. B. as often speaks of her trials and her hard lot. "They are, she supposes, for her good in some way, and she tries to be reconciled to them." The remark would be almost ludicrous, if it were not respecting so serious a subject. I speak of actual instances; let us look more closely upon them.

A. *is* resigned, to a paralysis that renders him nearly helpless; to a poor and desolate dwelling; to dependence on the bounty of friends and the mercy of God.

B., on the other hand, *tries* to be resigned, to an affluent position and home; to numerous *friends*; to comfortable health.

Both have a compassionate Saviour, a benign God and Father, and hopes of heaven. She has the privileges of the sanctuary; he is denied them. She is cheered by the presence of friends; he sits much of the time alone, with his open Bible. He is not grateful enough, but is resigned. She seems to be insensible of ingratitude, and *tries* to be resigned.

I hope she is. I should wonder if she did not succeed, as I do wonder what trifles excite murmuring, what mercies fail to awaken gratitude. I am not disposed to say hard things of her; but rather to be grieved that she has so little of the cheerful grace of her poor neighbor. He meditates upon his mercies and numbers them. They magnify as he does so, and the trials of his lot, grievous as they really are, he learns to count as but for a moment, and not worthy to be compared to the spiritual good he enjoys and hopes. Her wrong is yours and mine perhaps, that we do not number our mercies and compass them with our deserts: that we struggle after something we call resignation, a virtue which would come of itself, if we would pause and ask, To what is it after all, that I should be resigned?

For the New York Observer.

SABBATH BELLS.

BY MARY E. ATKINSON.

We are going joyfully up to the house of God,
Listen! the bells are ringing!
A brighter sunshine beams o'er the pleasant road,
And we hear the angels singing,
As we think how, everywhere, both in heaven and earth,
The best that there is of nobleness, goodness, worth,
From the children of earth to the seraphim bright above,
Are bowing down to the Lord of life and love,
When the Sabbath bells are ringing.

We are going thankfully up to the place of prayer,
Listen! the bells are ringing!
God's unseen messengers meet our spirits there,
Celestial comfort bringing.
Thy ransomed children, O Father o[illegible],
Look trustfully up to the smile on Thy glorious face,
And fain would blend with the song of the cherubim
The lowly notes of their own rejoicing hymn,
When the Sabbath bells are ringing.

We are flocking gladly to Zion's holy walls,
Listen! the bells are ringing!
The burden of trouble and care from one spirit falls,
And our thoughts are heavenward winging.
O Home! O Rest! as we lift our longing eyes,
We catch a glimpse of the glory of Paradise.
Till the [illegible] door shall open, Thine exiles wait,
With tearful patience around heaven's outer gate,
While the Sabbath bells are ringing.

A sound floats over the narrow sea of death!
Heaven's distant bells are ringing!
O'er all the wearisome pathway far beneath,
Their silver music flinging.
Each liquid note is a sweet articulate word,
"O welcome home! Enter the joy of thy Lord!"
The fetters drop from our hand and our willing feet
To the Saviour's throne ascend the golden street,
While the Sabbath bells are ringing.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

RATIONALISM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In an article, which you recently published, on "Rationalism in German Switzerland," you took occasion to sound a note of warning to those who "incline to the opinions of the new sect of Rationalists."

Allow me to ask, why you went to Europe for your beacon illustration. This Granite State has often been called "the Switzerland of America," and here you might have found an equally forcible illustration. In the Canton of Zurich, you say, the democratic character of the government is such, that "no human barrier prevents the preacher from declaring his infidel doctrines." It is just so here.

We have young preachers in our principal [illegible] their unbelief in the supernatural, and declare, as [illegible] and emphatically as Voegeli can, that the miracles of the New Testament, as well as those of the Old, "deserve no credence."

As in Europe, these men "call themselves Liberals." They are connected with the Unitarian denomination, but they certainly have advanced far beyond the founders of that denomination, though I think in the same direction.

The minister of the "2d Congregational church," as it is called, in this city, recently inveighed against "water-baptism," as he called it; declaring that it was not properly a Christian ordinance, but a relic of Judaism and other symbolic faiths. In the same sermon, which I heard, he spoke against the custom of "saying grace" at table. On the last anniversary of Tom Paine's birthday, which fell this year on Sunday, I am told that this man preached a discourse highly eulogistic of that notorious skeptic. Yesterday he preached an anti-Sabbatarian discourse, in which he attempted to show that there was no divine authority for the observance of the first day of the week in a religious manner. This minister was once, I am told, the pastor of an orthodox church. He has one of the finest churches in the city, and a numerous congregation, who appear to approve his views. I am assured, by those who ought to know, that the Unitarian clergyman at N——, P——, D, —— and E,——, are of the same anti-supernatural and rationalistic stamp.

What can be done to put a stop to this incoming tide of skepticism, which threatens to subvert and destroy the old foundations of religious belief? K. B.

From our Irish Correspondent.

RICHARD WEAVER'S STORY.

Merrion Hall has been supplied for the last two months by Richard Weaver, who is to be succeeded for three months by Mr. Grattan Guinness; Mr. Denham Smith having gone to Paris, and it being uncertain whether he will return. In his last sermon on "Ask, seek, knock," when urging obedience to the injunctions, in regard to others no less than in regard to ourselves, he mentioned the following. When preaching in a chapel, connected with a factory in England, he was urging the importance of seeking the salvation of others. A girl about eighteen felt the power of the truth; and as he urged every one present to bring one with them next evening, she solicited a prize-fighter who lived next door to accompany her. He did so; and as Weaver was describing his own history and conversion, he exclaimed: "Why that's myself; I might be saved too." He went home a changed man; and went directly to a neighbor's house, and asked for the owner. His wife said, "You can't see him. He is in training to fight you; and he will either leave you a wife a widow, or you will leave me one and my children orphans." "No," said he, "that's all over." He brought his antagonist with him next evening to the chapel; the truth came to him with power; and they are not only converts now, but exhorters.

ERNONOS.

Reported for the New York Observer.

THE DAILY PRAYER MEETING.

The daily prayer meetings of this and the neighboring cities have been pervaded with a deep spirit of prayer and thanksgiving for our great national successes, and for a universal outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all parts of the land.

It has been remarked by many a speaker that we had never such a recognition of the hand of God in the affairs of the nation as now. It was never [illegible] before that the secular press everywhere called the people to give all honor and praise and glory to God, as having led us to victories, as now. There have been periods in the history of this nation—it must be said to our shame—when God was denied and ignored as having bestowed the blessing of conquest and peace upon us. It was not a little so in the peace which followed [illegible] the American Revolution [illegible] in the War of 1812. It was much more [illegible] the Mexican war. It was almost wholly [illegible] at the begining of the present awful struggle [illegible] it was almost lost sight of that we had a God to go to, to guide the nation through it. It was not till we had suffered under many sad reverses that the nation began to feel and pray most earnestly that God must deliver us out of our distresses.

How is it now. Take up almost any of the papers of the secular press and you will see the call for prayer and praise to God for giving us the victory. The despatches from the Government, announcing the most glorious triumphs ever achieved by the arms of any nation, call upon the people to give God the glory. This is a feature of the public mind. The people respond to this call of our men in authority and the calls of the religious and secular press all over the land, in ascribing all honor and praise to God for our victories. We believe, as a Christian people, that he has given them to us in answer to prayer. The whole nation has been brought to feel its dependence upon God as it never has done before. We have been deeply humbled and now God has greatly exalted us. We have been beaten with the rod, and now under the hand of heavy chastisement we have turned to the Lord. We have done this to a certain extent beyond what we have ever done before.

And now, said an aged Presbyterian clergyman, we look for mighty outpourings of the Holy [illegible] spirit of prayer is abroad and God hears [illegible]. What mean those many requests for prayer for revivals of religion coming from so many churches scattered so widely apart? What these revivals themselves already in progress in many places? They mean that God has awakened and is now answering prayer. I look for such revivals as this country has never seen. I have a right to expect them, when God moves his people to pray for them. I have been of late in more than one city, in more than one village I find the same spirit everywhere, and everywhere more or less the same expectation. Our army is more or less pervaded with it. The labors of the Christian Commission, and the Tract Societies, and the Boards of Publication have been doing a wonderful work. Thousands of soldiers have been converted. These are an element of power in the land tending to the same result. You do not know how powerful it is. If you could follow the letters that are written home by these converted men, you would see how the leaven works.

A minister said to me, who had just been down to the front in the army of the Potomac—"I used to take your statements about the condition of things in respect to religious interest with many grains of allowance for an ardent and sympathizing nature. But I never preached to such men—800 or 1,000 men—listening as for their lives. You did not tell us half the truth. It could not be told.

From our Irish Correspondent.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

We are told that the French Emperor is taking measures to repair the old and dilapidated Cathedrals. In England, this work is being done by private munificence. In this country, the restoration of St. Patrick's has given an impulse to similar restorations, and Tuam and other ancient structures are in process of reconstruction. The taste for neat and elegant chapels is rapidly and widely spreading in England; so that Dissenterism can no longer be called, in the phraseology of Sydney Smith, "the religion of Barns." In Ireland, the Presbyterian churches, both in town and country, contrast most favorably with those of a quarter of a century ago. And the Methodists, fond as they always have been of plainness and simplicity, are not behind their fellow Christians. A beautiful and elegant chapel has been erected in Athlone, where the first provincial Wesleyan chapel was built. It is true, elegant structures for public worship are no proof of increasing spirituality in religion itself; still it is better that there should be a proper expenditure of growing wealth on houses of worship, than that there should be neglect of these, while secular buildings are elegant and magnificent.

For the New York Observer.

REV. WILLIAM FOWLER VAILL.

This excellent man died after an illness of five days, at Wethersfield, Ill., Feb. 24th, 1865, aged 81 years, 9 months and 11 days.

He was born in Hadlyme, Conn., June 7th, 1783. His father was Rev. Joseph Vaill, who for more than fifty years was pastor of the church in that place. This son, from his early youth, was distinguished for his sober, moral deportment; and receiving the faithful religious training of eminently Christian parents, he early became a subject of converting grace. He united himself with the church, of which his father was the pastor, at the age of eighteen, and through his long life was an eminent example of the religion he professed.

He had from his youth an ardent desire to obtain an education, with his eye on the Christian ministry; but being of narrow means, it seemed to him at times a very hopeless undertaking. But his courage at length so far rose above all difficulties, as to induce him to make the attempt. He accordingly set himself to the work of fitting for college, under the tuition of his father, who was extensively employed in instructing young men in their preparatory studies. Having been well fitted, he entered Yale College in the year 1802, where he passed through a four years' course, and graduated, with a good reputation for scholarship, in 1806.

Mr. Vaill was not a brilliant scholar, but held a rank for soundness and accuracy, above mediocrity, in a class of seventy [illegible] members.

A [illegible] YOUNG LADY, of fine qualifications, wishes to teach in [illegible] Unexceptionable references. Address "E. [illegible]

He was [illegible] for his diligence [illegible] in college [illegible] as an amiable, honest, Christian man, whose influence for good was everywhere most happily felt.

Mr. Vaill, being the son of a poor clergyman, was obliged mainly to provide for himself in procuring his education,—which he did with most commendable zeal,—in teaching and in the use of such other available means as would not essentially interfere with his pursuit of study. Few sons of Yale have given themselves more faithfully to mental cultivation than the subject of this notice.

Mr. Vaill took charge for a season, after his graduation, of his father's pupils in their preparatory studies for college, in the meantime pursuing *theological* studies, which he subsequently prosecuted under the direction of Rev. Asahel Hooker of Goshen, Ct., who for many years kept a school of the Prophets. He was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1808, and soon after received an invitation to the pastorate in North Guilford, Ct., where for twelve years he was the faithful and efficient pastor. Mr. Vaill enjoyed to a high degree the confidence and affection of his flock, and is still most gratefully remembered, by those who were then very young, as among his pupils in useful learning as well as in religious training.

Mr. Vaill for some years had looked with much interest on the great missionary enterprise, which was then beginning to engage the attention of the Christian community. On the formation of the United Foreign Missionary Society in the city of New York, he offered himself to the service of that Board. The offer was accepted, and he was appointed Superintendent of a mission to the Osage Indians, then occupying the Arkansas Co[illegible] so called. With diffidence, and yet with cheer[illegible] he assumed the responsibilities of this onerous undertaking; and having resigned his pastorate at North Guilford, he, with his family and a number of faithful coadjutors, went forth to the field of this mission, in the year 1820.

This enterprise was one of great trial and hardship, and promised at times but doubtful success.

For fourteen years, amid alternate hopes and fears, he patiently held on his way, until the mission, through various unforeseen causes, became greatly embarrassed, and was subsequently abandoned in consequence of the breaking up of the settlement of the Indians and their removal to a point farther West.

The health of Mrs. Vaill having become much impaired, he returned with her to Connecticut, the children having been sent on previously to receive their education. His excellent wife was soon laid in her grave, amid the sepulchres of her fathers. Two sons and four daughters were the fruit of this marriage, one of whom was *left in* her lone grave in the Osage country. Another is the Rev. Thos. Scott Vaill, a graduate of Amherst College, now the worthy pastor of a church in Newton, Jasper Co. Iowa. One of the daughters became the wife of a minister, who, with her husband, have long since departed this life, leaving behind four orphan children, all of whom, it is believed, are yet living.

After Mr. Vaill's return to New England, his family being broken up, he was invited to preach in various places, for longer or shorter periods, and always with acceptance. He at length concluded to make his home for the residue of his days in the West; and having received an appointment as a home missionary in Illinois, he went forth under the patronage of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, and commenced his labors in Wethersfield, Ill., where he was married a second time, and renewed the relationships of the family. By his second wife Mr. Vaill had three children, all of whom live to mourn the loss of a faithful husband and an affectionate father.

For seven years Mr. Vaill's labors were mostly confined to Wethersfield, where as the stated pastor of the church in that place, he was made instrumental of laying broad and deep its foundations; and long will the good people of that community remember him as "good old father Vaill," who when he came to die, received from their hands an honorable Christian burial.

His funeral was attended in the church at Wethersfield on the Sabbath, Feb. 26th, the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy (the present pastor of the church) and the Rev. Mr. Van Wagner officiating in the services; the former of whom preached the sermon from Psalm 17: 15, 'I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

Mr. Vaill, at the time of his death, had entered upon his twenty-seventh year of missionary service in Illinois, and had pursued his work with great diligence, and, considering his advanced age, with comparatively few interruptions. After closing his labors at Wethersfield, which he still made his home, he was employed in a num-

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ber of places near or more remote. To reach his preaching stations, he was often under the necessity of riding ten or fifteen miles on Saturday, in the midst of storms and in an open vehicle; from which labors he never shrunk, not even at the age of fourscore years. He was enabled to keep the field to the last, continuing his missionary labors during [illegible] last winter, up to [illegible] his cherished [illegible]. He died harness on. To his only sur[illegible], not many years before his death, he wrote: "Let me tell you, sister, I am walking by faith in God. He sends me and my family means and mercies. Why, only think, this year, my commission for the 27th year of my missionary service in Illinois, came without application. The first I knew, it was here." He adds: "It is now 57 years since the good fathers in the ministry met in Hadlyme, and gave me license, saying 'Go, preach the Gospel.' Yes, I have entered on my 58th year of ministerial life. I told Brother Hooker that I put on the harness 57 years ago, and it sits good yet."

Mr. Vaill has pursued a life of well nigh unexampled labor, and of distinguished usefulness. Few ministers or missionaries have gone down to the grave leaving behind a brighter record. He loved his work most intensely, and spared no pains to acquit himself both to God and man as a faithful steward; "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." He never put off his hearers with that that cost *him* nothing. He was through life a diligent student, and kept up his habits of sermon-writing to the last though he was happy in his extemporaneous performances. His heart was wholly in his vocation. His ardent piety carried him forward in it, amid labors most exhausting, till within a very few days of his death; and many have been started, under his faithful labors, in their course heavenward.

J. V.

THE OBSERVER.

New-York, April 20, 18[illegible]

[illegible] Nation's Afflict[illegible]

OUR THANKSGIVING TURNED INTO MOURNING.

The heavens appear to be hung with black. Plunged in an instant from the height of gladness, and the midst of thanksgiving into the abyss of grief, humiliation, fear and woe, the nation is dumb with astonishment.

Is it an awful dream? Can it be that the man in whom the people trusted, unto whom all eyes and hearts were turned as the man to lead us up out of the wilderness, has fallen on the border of the promised land of peace?

It is the bitterest, fearfullest, saddest blow of all the war! One of the oldest Presbyterian pastors of this city, Dr. McElroy, said in the morning prayers in his church last Sabbath: "It is a blow that has filled us with deeper sorrow than the loss of tens of thousands of our sires and sons and brothers who have fallen on the battle-field. Our beloved President, on whom we leaned, whose wisdom in council, and energy in action had drawn our hearts to him as the man to restore the country to Union and peace, is stricken down by the hand of the assassin!" And then he gave God thanks for all that the great man gone had been permitted to do for his country, and prayed that the spirit of m[illegible]ation and forbearance with which he was pursuing the measures of pacification, might be carried out, that this mantle of charity might fall upon his successor, and that he might be plenteously endowed with wisdom for his great responsibilities, and this terrible calamity overruled for good. Then the aged pastor prayed for the widow and the children so swiftly and awfully smitten, that they might be comforted, sustained and blessed, now and ever, following them home with their burden of sorrow, to be carried to the grave. Such petitions went up from thousands of churches on that day, instead of those expressions of joyful gratitude which the glorious victories and the prospects of peace would have called forth, but for this awful event.

As in the days of David, so it might be said of us last Sabbath: "The victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people." Yet in the midst of this national and stupifying sorrow, there are lessons to be learned, and perhaps in them we may find some means of improvement. "When the judgments of God are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

THE CRIME ITSELF.

In all ages and countries, barbarous, civilized and Christian alike, the assassin is a monster of guilt. But this crime combines in itself such elements of infernal wickedness as the records of regicides and the annals of murder fail to furnish. To name it is to expose its malignity and horror. The country is petrified by its atrocity, the world will hear of it with indignation. GOD HIMSELF MUST REGARD IT WITH HORROR. Why He has permitted it, while his lightnings slumber, is one of the mysteries that mortals may not understand.

IT IS THE ESSENCE OF REBELLION.

As yet there is no reason to believe that the leaders of the rebellion had any part or lot in the crime; but the crime itself is nothing more and nothing less than the personification of the whole insurrection. That struck at the heart of the nation. This was aimed at the nation's head. Both sought the national life. Yet men are so slow to perceive that association in crime involves individual guilt, that they will act in concert with others to do what they recoil with horror from doing personally and alone. "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished." The men of the South, the Christian ministers of the South who inspired the rebellion, who promised the civil authorities to pray for God's blessing upon them if they would rebel, were instigators of the great crime of which this is but one form of development. On them is the bloo[illegible] of half a million of our people. On th[illegible] assassin is the blood of our C[illegible]. If their pulpits had taught steadil[illegible] doctrine that resistance to law[illegible] government [illegible], perhaps the sin against God [illegible] been begun, the Union rebellion had [illegible] and human nature spared never [illegible] shame of this murder.

GOD'S WAYS ARE NOT OUR WAYS.

"My thoughts are not your thoughts neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." That He who suffers such an event to darken the sky in the day of our rejoicing, and to dash from our lips the cup of thanksgiving and give us to drink the bitterness of this bereavement, has infinitely wise and holy purposes to be answered, there can be no manner of doubt. It is needless to attempt to pry within the leaves of the book of his Providence. "His ways are past finding out." He has led us thus far by a path we knew not. He has thrown upon the surface of this stormy sea, no one man to whom all the people spontaneously turned as they did to Washington. They were just now trusting in the President, more unanimously and heartily than ever, when the blow fell that crushed him in our sight. What is the meaning of it?

IT POINTS US TO GOD.

Vain is the help of man. Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men. They are but vanity. They turn to d[illegible] and are seen no more. God alone never lies. He only is great. He can save us, and besides Him there is no other. How often has this been thunde[illegible] in the hearing of the people from [illegible] press! But the [illegible] the pulpit and the [illegible] would not heed it. [illegible] a shock as this to shake the vain glory of man, and turn the hearts of the people to Him who sitteth on the circle of the heavens, who taketh up the isles as a little thing: who hath said, "by me princes rule," who putteth down one and setteth up another? But now a blind man may see the hand that points upward to the Judge of all the earth, to whom vengeance belongeth and who will repay. In the hour of this unspeakable sorrow, let us look up to him as a smitten people and cry: "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

IT INSPIRES EVERY PATRIOTIC HEART.

The Union never was so dear, the rebellion never so hateful, the cause of the country never so precious as now! The President has sealed his devotion by his life's blood, and now we will all lay our lives on the same altar. No man who loves the cause will ever shrink from any sacrifice, even that of life itself, to carry to a triumphant close the holy struggle for national existence in which the great leader of the people has fallen. Over his slain body all past differences of opinion are forgotten: every patriot becomes a living friend of the dead, and a willing agent to finish the work which he died in doing. And if there is one spark of human, generous, patriotic sentiment in the heart of those who have been in rebellion, it [illegible] into shame, and [illegible] will say: "This is the crowning damning crime, and we will be done with it forever: we wash our hands of this guilt, and abjure all fellowship or sympathy with the spirit that culminates in such an awful deed as this." Such a declaration we do not anticipate; but if, on the other hand the crime finds apologists and defenders anywhere, it will disclose a barbarism that has no equal in any other clime.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

"Of all the pulpits from which human voice is ever sent forth, there is none from which it reaches so far as from the grave." The spirit that animated the illustrious man now gone, was one of gentleness, forbearance and peace. On his way to Washington to take the Presidential Office, he declared emphatically for peace, and his resolution was fixed to do all in his power to preserve it. And now when the power of the rebellion was crushed, he was turning all the energies and influence of his station and opportunities, to rebuild the ruins and restore the Union. The citizens of New York in their Wall street meeting nobly resolved, that the best way to testify their reverence for the memory of the lamented President is to carry out his wise, pacific and generous principles. So let us cherish the spirit of this departed leader. Let us hear his voice coming up from the tomb and calling upon us to study the things that make for peace.

GOD LIVES AND REIGNS.

He will hold this people in his hand. We are safe in his care. Out of the blackness of this horrible storm, he will bring us into light and glory. He has yet a great controversy with us. We must be humbled. Ashes and sackcloth become us. Let us lie down before him, confess our sins, and entreat his favor. He has work for us to do; and by all these fearful dispensations, he is fitting us for the work.

He has called a man to the head of affairs whose introduction to the Vice-Presidency excited the deepest apprehensions for the country, in case the higher office should fall into his hands. That contingency has suddenly occurred. But as the new Incumbent is encompassed with the prayers and best wishes of Christian people, and strengthened by the counsels and co-operation of those around him, we will be hopeful that all is well. God can hold him up, and the responsibilities of his position are tremendous. He deserves the warmest sympathy of the country. The indications in his Inaugural are all encouraging. Let us be confident in God and one another.

THE "POOR OLD MINISTER."—His wants are abundantly supplied. If our friends have any more funds for such an object, they can send them on to be applied to similar cases. In the meantime, we call special attention to the idea of making provision, in every denomination, for disabled ministers and their families. It is an imperious call of Christian duty.

CEASE YE FROM MAN.

During the ten days preceding the awful calamity of the President's death, the mind and heart of the nation were more universally and confidingly turned towards *him* as the man to heal and bind us up, than to any other man, and more than ever before toward him. His policy for reconciliation as indicated in his conduct, his speeches and in the terms conceded through him to Lee and his army, all combined to impress the country with the conviction that Mr. Lincoln was resolved to pursue a course that would concentrate upon his measures the support of all good men both in the North and the South. His influence with the political party that elevated him to power was sufficient to secure a large support from them, and the party opposed to him were by their organs of opinion, expressing their acquiescence in the line he had evidently marked out.

Thus the people were looking to him as the man to save them. Never in the four years of war was there so much dependence placed on him as on the day of his death.

Were not the people looking away from God? Was not the "man" of the hour exalted in their hearts, to the loss of that sense [illegible] on God which had marked the national sentiment during the last few weeks of this struggle for life.

Perhaps this was our sin and our folly, and if so, how fearful our rebuke!

"Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of."

A TESTIMONY OF UN[illegible]

Last Sabbath evening being Easter Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison Square Presbyterian church, preached in the pulpit of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension on Fifth avenue, by invitation of the Rector, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. The Rector and the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg conducted the devotional services of the Episcopal Church, and Dr. Adams preached an eloquent discourse from 1 Cor 15: 21 on the resurrection, appropriate to the day.

After sermon, the Rector, Dr. Smith stated that the service was designed as a testimony to the grand doctrine of the essential unity of all those who hold to Christ as the Head who was crucified for our sins and raised for our justification. A collection was then taken up to aid St. Luke's Hospital, a fitting and beautiful exemplification of the spirit of the occasion.

We record this event as one of more than local interest. It is a public, prominent and emphatic declaration that the barrier to ministerial intercourse between Episcopal and non-Episcopal pastors is one of feeling only, and that there is nothing in the rules or theory of the Church to prevent any clergyman here from doing as they have done many a time and oft in England.

This good work being finally accomplished, let us not despair of seeing the same spirit prevailing in the Baptist churches that governs that large denomination in England. Baptist pastors do not hesitate to say to us in private that they earnestly desire to see the close communion of their Church abandoned, but they are afraid that *the people are not ready for it.* Let them do as Dr. Canfield and Dr. Smith have done: go before the people: lead them into the green pastures and still waters of fraternal union. We all believe in the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints; let us enjoy what we believe. Those who cannot make up their minds to come may stay, for the present, in the cold; but we who feel alike will not refuse to receive any whom Christ has received. The millennium will come.

NO MEDIATOR.

The late avowals of unbelief which were made at the Unitarian Convention, have justly filled the public mind with a feeling akin to horror. Even secular papers, that usually pass over in silence the proceedings of religious bodies, speak of these avowals as more cold blooded and disgusting, than the ravings of professed infidelity.

These remarks undoubtedly apply chiefly to the expressions of those who refused to regard the Lord Jesus Christ as, in any sense, standing in the relation of a Mediator, and in any sense as a Lord and Master. But these men were permitted after those avowals to retain their membership and their fellowship, and the "Church of the future" was made broad enough to embrace them all.

More has been done within the last two years, than in the previous twenty, to propagate this form of infidelity, and now that it takes shape and organism, "Christians who believe in Christ" ought to be awake.

WHERE ARE THE JEWS?—It is said that there are twice as many Jews in the city of New York as in all Palestine. The side of the town below 17th street and east of the Third avenue is rapidly filling up with them. They are also becoming almost the exclusive dealers in large branches of trade. Our sympathies and efforts are largely called out, and justly too, in behalf of those who do not know Christ and are afar off. But here they are at our own door, thousands of Jews who do not receive Christ the Lord.

A NEW GOD.—A Hindoo was afflicted with a series of family misfortunes—frequent intercession to the gods proved unavailing for their relief, and another Hindoo, an employe on the railway, was consulted as to what was to be done. He at once advised that the new deity which had recently come among them, the locomotive, should be appeased by the usual votive offerings. Accordingly, the other day flowers, ghee, rice, &c., were prepared, and the man took his stand on the line waiting for the god. Down came the locomotive, the offering was presented, and the man crushed to death.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SUNDAY IN RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* gives the following account of the first Sunday in Richmond after its occupation by our army:

RICHMOND, Sunday evening, April 9, 1865.

This is the first Sunday of Union occupation, and if we are to take the churches for a criterion, the presence of an immense armed military force would not be known. Every church in the city, save the two consumed by the fire, was open, and service held as usual. But two of the clergymen of the city have fled from their pulpits—Rev. Moses D. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian, and Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Methodist church. These two, however, were counted the ablest divines in the city—Dr. Duncan, especially, being noted for his power and eloquence. Services were held in all the Episcopal churches—Grace, St. Paul's, St. James' and the Monumental. A very large congregation assembled at St. Paul's, where Jeff. Davis worshipped, many officers being among them. Rev. Dr. Minegerode, the regular pastor, officiated. Davis' seat was significantly vacant. I attended the Monumental church, on Broad street, Rev. Mr. Woodbridge officiating. This is a very old, but substantial stone edifice, of the Egyptian style of architecture. The music here, I had heard, would be very fine, and I was not disappointed, the organ being a very superior instrument and well played, while the choir, though not full, sang with excellent effect, the soprano voice being one of the finest I ever heard. The congregation was not very large, and not more than half a dozen officers and soldiers were present. By general consultation, I suppose, all the Episcopal clergymen had agreed upon the omission of the prayer for the President of the United States, and when the reverend gentleman reached that point he omitted the words "Bless thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority," and substituted the words, "Bless all in authority," though the change was not effected without stumbling over it rather awkwardly.

In other churches the ministers generally prayed for "all those in rightful authority," or for "all Christian rulers and magistrates," except at the famous African church, where the President of the United States was prayed for with Amens that made the very walls ring.

Rev. Mr. Read, whose church was burned, preached at the church of Rev. Dr. Hoge, who summarily absented himself about the time of the evacuation. The two congregations (Presbyterian) will worship together hereafter. Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Third Presbyterian church, preached a very excellent sermon, and gave notice of his co-operation with the Christian Commission in alleviating the wants of the distressed. There were many affecting scenes in the different churches when passages of peculiar appropriateness were read or sung, many an eye being dimmed with the tears of uncontrollable grief.

THE LATE REV. DR. SWIFT.

We mentioned last week the death of the Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D., at his home, in Allegheny City, Pa., on the 3d inst. He was an able and honored minister in the Presbyterian Church, and has passed away in a ripe old age. We make the following extract from an address delivered at his funeral, by Rev. S. T. Wilson, D.D.:

I cannot describe as they should be described the more minute peculiarities of the deceased. You knew his artlessness, his humility, his simplicity, his transparent candor, and honesty. He certainly came as near filling the description of charity as drawn by the apostle as any man I ever knew. "Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things;" or this description of heavenly wisdom by James: "First pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated; full of mercy and good fruits; without partiality, and without hypocrisy." No man probably ever came nearer a personification of charity and heavenly wisdom, as they are here delineated. Had he chosen, the deceased could have filled a large space in the eyes of the world. He was not ambitious. He might have shone in any department of study or of authorship. But he loved his seclusion. Yet the church to which he belonged will always cherish his name as the founder of her Board of Foreign Missions. For this cause his interest never abated. This is a proud record for any man, and shows the grandeur of his conception. There is a time coming when his will be considered a prouder record than that of Alexander or Julius Cæsar. He will be remembered too, as one of the founders of our Theological Seminary—as one of her first teachers—and as President of the Board of Directors at his death. It was a beautiful providential coincidence that when his spirit was passing away, the bell of that institution was ringing out the glad peals of victory over treason. This was another of the many things which combined to make his death beautiful.

THE ORIENTAL CHURCH.

At Randolph's bookstore may be found a little book dedicated by our beloved friend, Rev. Dr. Jonas King, "to the good people in England and America who wish to unite with the Oriental Greek Church." It contains several important letters and documents from his pen, that will show our neighbors what the Oriental churches are, and what *they* are doing who take those churches into their bosom. The appearance of this volume is very timely. It will make a stir among the dry bones. And those who have been so swift to pronounce Dr. King a false witness will here discover that, by living forty years in the midst of the Greeks, he knows what they teach quite as well as those who think they know more.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Anniversary exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., with the examination of the classes, which will be continued till 5 P. M. on Wednesday. On Wednesday evening the annual address to the Rhetorical Society will be delivered by Rev. George N. Boardman, of Binghamton. The Boards of Commissioners and Trustees will meet on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M. At 2 o'clock P. M. the sermon before the Alumni will be preached by Rev. S. M. Campbell, D. D., of Utica. In the evening addresses will be delivered by members of the graduating class, closing with a valedictory address by Prof. Condit.

The annual meeting of the Western Education Society will be held in the chapel on Friday morning, May 12th, at 9 o'clock.

SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, Clerk.

N. Y. SABBATH COMMITTEE.—The N. Y. Sabbath Committee will hold an anniversary meeting in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on next Sunday evening, the 23d of April, at half-past 7 o'clock, at which addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Drs. Jos. P. Thompson, H. D. Ganse, J. P. Durbin, H. Crosby, and John McClintock.

The first Protestant church at Naples was inaugurated on the 8th ult. The ground upon which the church is built was given by Garibaldi to the Protestant residents in that city. The Bishop of Gibraltar officiated at the ceremony.

THE NEW BUILDING erected by the West Presbyterian church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. S. Hastings, on 42d Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, will be dedicated on Sunday next, the 23d inst.

The *Presbytery Reporter* contains the notice of a munificent bequest to the New School Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions; made by the late James M. Culbertson, of Danville, Ill., consisting of real estate, located in four different counties in Illinois, the avails of which will be $10,000. It is to be expended, at the direction of the Committee in Illinois and Indiana South of latitude 41 degrees.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF PETERSBURG

PETERSBURG, VA., April 8, 1865.

Messrs. Editors:—Millions of loyal hearts have this week rejoiced over the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. Quickened imaginations are already canvassing the consequences. The more sanguine are already discussing questions as to the proper punishment of the leaders of treason, the reconstruction of the rebellious States, the enfranchisement of the colored race, and the probabilities of a foreign war. Leaving these and kindred subjects to the discussions of the secular press, I shall try to answer some other queries by presenting *facts*, directly bearing upon the kingdom of Christ,—facts revealed by the events of the past few days.

To begin, let me say that I find in this city thirteen churches, the same number having been in existence when the war began. Of these, one belongs to Rome; the remaining twelve are divided denominationally as follows: 2 Episcopalian, 2 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, and 5 Baptist. All these, except the Tabb street Presbyterian and the 1st, have enjoyed the ministrations of a pastor until last Sabbath. Now, the only ministers remaining are the Rev. Messrs. Platt and Gibson (Episcopalian), Rev. Thomas Hume (Baptist), and a Methodist pastor.

The city has been greatly injured by the shelling of our forces during the siege. In the northeastern portion bordering upon the Appomattox, comprising most of the places of business, heaps of ruins attest the accuracy and efficiency of our fire. None of the church buildings have shared this fate. The Tabb street Presbyterian church, however, was the recipient of sundry destructive missiles, and was, for eight months, useless for the purposes of its construction. But, since the beginning of the present year, the walls have been repaired and a remnant of the former congregation have met to hear the Gospel at the hands of Rev. Dr. Dabney, who, for two months, has been their stated supply.

Among the Protestant churches enumerated are four composed entirely of colored people. Three are of the Baptist and one of the Methodist persuasion. All have large memberships. The Baptists number respectively five, twelve, and fifteen hundred; the Methodists a thousand,—making an aggregate of four thousand two hundred enrolled professors, with an average of eleven hundred members to each church. All these have white pastors, the largest Baptist church paying a salary of $6,500. This may not be a large amount in view of the depreciation of the currency of the Confederacy. This congregation is also erecting a new edifice, the most spacious in the city. It was commenced before the war, and yet lacks pews and windows for its completion. This is available for their congregational meetings. Daily services were inaugurated in this building by the Christian Commission on Monday evening, the very day of our occupation of the city. The attendance at these meetings is very large, the worship is deeply devotional, and the thanksgivings are especially demonstrative. The singing would do credit to any of our Northern assemblies. It has a rich harmony without the sadness that mingles in the half-wailing tones of similar gatherings upon Southern plantations.

The freedmen, here as elsewhere, have disappointed and silenced the accusations of their enemies by leading good lives. They are giving the citizens no trouble, are entering upon their new position in society with docility, and yet a certain manliness that belongs to a consciousness of freedom and a determination to live for the *right.*

Another meeting of great interest is the Evangelical Tract Society, organized in this city July 18th, 1861, and designed to supply the place of the American Tract Society in the region occupied by the so-called Confederate States. Since its institution it has labored almost exclusively among the soldiers, distributing sixty million pages of tracts of their own publications, a large quantity received from the London Religious Tract Society, and many Bibles and Testaments. It also publishes, semi-monthly, an *Army and Navy Messenger*, with a circulation of from five to ten thousand copies. Its colporteurs are mostly chaplains and other voluntary unpaid laborers in the army. Rev. Drs. Dabney, Pryor, Armstrong, Waddell, and Palmer, have each had a term of service in the army under its auspices. Rev. W. J. Wellons, the Corresponding Secretary, left Petersburg with the army of Gen. Lee. Its operations are small compared with those of your mammoth Society in New York, with its yearly circulation of billions of tracts, papers, and volumes.

The Christian Commission is actively relieving the less than five hundred wounded left here. About two thirds of these are Confederates.

Thousands of enlisted men are here awaiting transportation to their regiments. Meanwhile, quiet and order prevails. In this the citizens are greatly disappointed, for they feared violence and the entire destruction of the city. Worship will be resumed to-morrow, the Christian Commission supplying nearly all the pulpits.

Yours, &c., G. L. S.

DOMESTIC.

CONGREGATIONAL.

REVIVAL IN DOVER.—A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* writes:—The First Congregational church in this city, under the earnest and faithful ministry of Rev. Avery S. Walker, lately installed as its pastor, has been for several months enjoying a season of deep religious interest. Large numbers have attended the meetings for religious conversation more than 80 we believe, in all, and of these some 50 or 60 have already expressed a hope. This interest has been the result of no excitement or extraordinary efforts, but a quiet, calm, thoughtful turning of the heart to God. The interest does not seem by any means to abate.

Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., on Sunday declined to read Governor Andrews' proclamation of Fast, saying that he "would spare his congregation the pain of listening to a document which, on such an occasion, had no allusion to, or mention of the Name which was the chiefest named in Heaven, the one only intercessor before the Father, and by which alone salvation came to men."

Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., last year gave ten thousand dollars to establish a fund in Bangor Seminary for the aid of needy students. He now adds ten thousand dollars more to this fund, and makes also another donation of ten thousand dollars for the benefit of the seminary library. Wm. E. Dodge, of this city, has also given five thousand dollars to the student fund.

The Rev. A. C. Baldwin, whose retirement from Black Rock, Conn., was announced in the papers a few weeks since, has, at the unanimous desire of the church and society, resumed his ministerial labors in that place.

Rev A. H. Quint, now pastor of one of the Congregational churches in New Bedford, but late chaplain of the Massachusetts 2nd, was elected by the House of Representatives of that State preacher of the Election Sermon in 1866.

Rev. Dr. Albro, of Cambridge, Mass., has resigned his pastorate, to take effect on the fifteenth day of April, the close of the thirteenth year of his ministry over this church.

GERMAN REFORMED.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.—A Missionary Institute was established several years ago, in Howard's Grove, near Sheboygan, Wisconsin. The object of this Institution is to educate and prepare young men for the work of the holy ministry, and particularly for the German missionary fields of the great West. This excellent enterprise has, by the help of God, so far succeeded, that the mission house is free of debt, provided with the necessary furniture, and is ready to receive students.

The licentiate, A. J. Heller, has accepted a call from Beam's charge, Jenner Cross Roads, Somerset county, Pa.

The post office address of the Rev. James Leibert has been changed from Dayton, Ind., to Bossville, Clinton county, Ind.

The licentiate, Simon S. Miller, has taken charge of the congregation at Akron, Summit county, Ohio.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. M. W. Staples, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Kankakee City, Ill., has resigned his charge to assume the agency of the American Bible Society for the Northern District of New York. His congregation adopted resolutions of deep regret in losing his pastoral services.

Rev. C. T. M'Caughan, who has been laboring for some time in the missionary service of the United Presbyterian Church among the freedmen, is about to be installed in the pastoral charge of the church in Wintersett, Iowa, and his post office address will hereafter be at that place.

At the recent meeting of the Fourth Presbytery of New York, John Jay Crane, James Otis Dennison, Elijah Lovings Barnett, and Mason Noble, Jr., of the Union Theological Seminary, and Eben Burt Parsons, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, were licensed to preach the Gospel.

The Rev. Shepherd K. Kollock, D. D., died in Philadelphia on Friday, April 7th, in the 70th year of his age. Dr. Kollock has been declining in health for many months past, and had not been able to perform much ministerial labor for several years.

Mr. E. B. Parsons, a graduate of Williams College, and of Auburn and Union Theological Seminaries, was ordained as an Evangelist by the Fourth Presbytery of New York City, April 11th. Mr. P. is under appointment as Chaplain in the army.

The Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Dubuque, Iowa, has received a call to the Bridge street church, Georgetown, District of Columbia, which it is believed he will accept.

Rev. S. N Robinson has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Presbyterian church in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., for more than seven years the charge of the late Rev. Daniel Van Valkenberg.

WILMINGTON DEL.—At a recent communion season twenty-two persons were added to the Hanover street (Mr. Aikman's) church, seventeen of them on profession of faith.

Rev. William C. Anderson, D. D., late of San Francisco, has accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Cincinnati.

The post office address of Rev. C. Leavenworth is changed from Macomb, Ill., to Galesburg, Ill.

Rev. Ezekiel Forman has accepted a call from the church at Walnut Hill, Fayette county, Ky.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. Auguste Grotrian, for six years pastor of the flourishing German Lutheran church at Pittsfield, Mass., has resigned that position to return to the parish in Albany which he left for the benefit of his health.

The Rev. J. Swartz, of the Second English Lutheran church of Baltimore, Maryland, has accepted the call to a professorship in Wittenberg Theological Seminary.

The Rev. W. M. Long has accepted a call to Lutheran churches near Wooster, Ohio. Correspondents will please address him at Wooster, Wayne co., Ohio.

Rev. Mr. Keller, formerly of the Bearytown pastorate, has been chosen as the successor of the [illegible] Rev. D. F. Heller, at West Camp, N. Y.

Rev. John Selmser, of Plymouth, Ohio, formerly a member of the Hartwick Synod, has received and accepted a call to Livingston, N. Y.

Rev. E. W. Hutter, of St. Matthew's church, Philadelphia, has received from his people the present of a purse containing $850.

Rev. G. Hammer has removed from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio.

BAPTIST.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—The First Baptist church in Hartford, passed the seventy-fifth anniversary of its existence, last month. At the covenant meeting on Friday evening, Dr. Turnbull stated that this was, so far as ascertained, their one hundred and first covenant meeting. The church at first consisted of only 16 members. It has received in all 2065 members since its constitution. Of these, 821 have been added during the present pastorate, (some twenty years.) It has sent out 28 ministers and missionaries. Its income from pewholders the past year was $4,700. This year it will exceed $5,000. Its contributions to benevolent objects the past year, as reported, amount to $3,750. To this must be added many private contributions, making it nearer $5,000. It has two flourishing Sunday schools, having under their influence between 500 and 600 children and young persons. Last year 47 members were added to the church. The last three months 84. Present number of members, 751.—*National Baptist.*

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY TREASURY.—Dr. Murdock writes to the *Examiner* from the Boston Missionary Rooms: "We are devoutly jubilant to-day over the great triumphs of the National cause, and over the deliverance of our Missionary Treasury from the fear of debt. The people have come up nobly to the work, the receipts of the Treasury for the month of March, footing up a little over $66,000. The total receipts for the year in donations and legacies will be $132,000. The receipts for the Jubilee Fund during the year exceed $40,000, making the total about $53,000. You will see that our people have contributed this year the sum of $160,000 for Foreign Missions. We shall be able to meet the current appropriations, and leave a balance on the right side." The Home Mission Rooms, in this city, are also full of gratitude. The receipts of the year are a little more than $105,000.

HOLMESBURG CHURCH.—The house of worship of the Holmesburgh Baptist church was burned to the ground, Sunday the 2d inst. About 8 o'clock A. M., it was discovered to be on fire, and though every possible effort was made to save it, in a very short time it was reduced to ruins. It is a severe loss to them. They have no place in which to hold regular service, except the public hall, which is not large enough for their congregation.

The *Christian Secretary* of Hartford, Conn., says: "At the South Baptist church 90 have been baptized since January 1, and 113 received into the church, making the present membership about 625. On Tuesday evening of last week, the pews sold for $4,120, a gain upon last year of more than $1,600; and since that time the remaining pews and sittings have been entirely taken."

The American Baptist Home Mission Society will hold its next Anniversary with the Second Baptist church in St. Louis, Mo., on the 18th and 19th of May next. Rev. S. R. Mason, of Cambridgeport, Mass., is to preach the sermon. A very large number of missionaries are expected to be present.

After a long connection with the Mariners' Baptist church, in the city of New York, Rev. Ira Steward was compelled by infirmity to resign. Certain brethren in New York have contributed $1200 to be paid him annually so long as he may need it.

UNITARIAN.

THE LATE CONVENTION.—In an article on the late Unitarian Convention held in this city, the *Congregationalist*, of Boston, says:

"The cautious recognition of the Christian name and work in the first article of the Constitution, was the only point by which the body identified itself with Christianity. By tabling Mr. Lewis's declaration, and finally committing it to the Council of the Conference, there to slumber for a year, the Unitarian body lost its opportunity for redeeming itself from the pernicious taint of modern infidelity. Instead

of this, it seems committed to what the New York Herald not unkindly characterizes as a "Quixotic attempt to perform in the nineteenth century what Cardinal Ximenes and Torquemada were unable to accomplish in the fifteenth." By redoubling his efforts, he may succeed in doing so, yet he cannot hope to make the Spanish Inquisition an organic union with the Republic of Venice, or to convert the Venetian Senate into a Spanish Cortes, or to make the whole body the dominant state of the Majesty, and has expulsed the National Conference, Synod, or Council, and the Presiding Officers of the Senate, their presence, and their opinions."

EPISCOPALS.

REV. ROBERT T. S. LOWRIE, D. D.—Seventy-fourth Street has received a sermon accidental when had happened to the Lord's Day, preached by the Rev. Dr. Lowrie in Connecticut, and his home in Hoboken, being, near Schenectady, N. Y. He now resides in the Rev. Dr. Lowrie's house.

"I have, from God, been enabled to worship God in large pretty country alien, and am just now, in the with a little more than the ability of the natural man by God and text, to go on this Sabbath, and to do the work of the pastor, the pastor, the pastor, and to do the work of the pastor, the pastor, the pastor, and to do the work of the pastor, the pastor, the pastor

Youths' Department.

GREAT OR GOOD.

"Oh, how I wish I were a man!
What wondrous things I'd do!
I'd write such books that all the world
Would read them through and through."
The fire flashed from his eyes as if
He thought it hard to wait;
His mother whispered, "First be *good*,
Then, if you will, be *great*."

The boy sprang fro[m his m]other's side
With footstep light and gay;
But dreams of fame were with him still
Amid his childish play.
Years passed away, and he had grown
At length to man's estate;
Alas! he cared not to be good,
But only to be great.

He wrote; men read; the world around
Was ringing with his name;
His early dreams had never reached
To such a height of fame.
Yet would he sigh as if within
His heart felt desolate,
As if it were a weary thing
To walk amongst the great.

"Ye humble ones," he cried, "who tread
The path of duty well,
The peace of mind I may not find
Stoops down with you to dwell.
I would that I had lived like you,
Content in low estate,
Oh, could I have my life again,
I would be *good*, not *great*."

THE BOY THAT LOVED HIS MOTHER.

Sometimes, when I have been visiting sick people, I have seen a little girl watching beside her mother's bed, and arranging her pillows, or stealing about on tiptoe to fetch anything she wanted, so fearful lest she should disturb her, and make her head ache. But more interesting still is it to see a little boy fulfilling such kind offices as he can for a dear sick mother. Nursing is a part of a woman's work, and God gives her, for the most part, even in childhood, a gentle hand and a quiet step to point out the work he means her to do. But boys are mostly noisy and thoughtless; so that I think it is much harder work for them to control their high spirits and creep about in a sick room.

But love, you know, makes even hard things easy; and I am going to tell you how a little boy not only watched over his sick mother, but was the means of saving her life.

First of all, you must know that in a small town of France, about a hundred years ago, there lived a miser. He was a man who loved money so much that he denied himself the common necessaries of life in order to save it. A miserable, unhappy man was Master Lombard; for that was his name. He was by trade a chemist, and he had made a great deal of money; but he lived just like a beggar. He had no wife nor children, nor even friends; he never showed anybody any kindness.

At night, when he shut up his shop, he would sit by the smallest scrap of fire, and eat a dry crust for his supper; then he would bring out his gold pieces and count them over and over to himself. Alas! of what use were they hoarded up like that? I think if Master Lombard had ever tried the delight of doing good to others with even one of those gold pieces, he would have found counting them up a very poor pleasure in comparison. But he never did try it; he never gave anything away; he never made anybody happier. I do not know whether he ever read the blessed Bible words, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he layeth [illegible] to other people, to bring him in a profit; but he never tried the better profit of lending it to the Lord.

One cold winter's night he was sitting as usual in his back parlor, cold and shivering, with nothing in all the world to comfort him but his bags of gold, when he heard a knock at the outer door. He did not trouble himself to get up to answer it at first, for he thought perhaps it was only a foolish boy playing him a trick, and that, if it really were a customer, he would be sure to knock again. Presently the knock did come again, and then Master Lombard slowly rose from his seat, passed through the shop, unbarred the door, and looked out into the street. The ground was covered with snow, and all was still and silent; so that he was about to close the door again, angry at having been disturbed for nothing, when a thinly clad boy stepped out of the shadow of the doorway.

"Please you, good Master Lombard, it is me."

"*Me!* and who dares disturb me at this time of night? who says I never give to those who want? they speak false. You want a thrashing; and you shall have it," and he seized the trembling child to fulfil his threat.

He struggled from his grasp, and again began to tell his tale.

"Please Master Lombard, I only want some medicine for my mother." Lombard would again have interrupted him, but he continued, "She is ill, sir—she is dying, partly from want of food; but this medicine may save her, if you will only give it me. Look, it is in Latin, but you can read it."

The apothecary took the paper from the boy's hand, and, stepping back into the shop, put on his spectacles to read it. When he had finished, the boy told of his mother's affliction, and asked anxiously whether the remedy were a good one.

"Yes," said Lombard, "the remedy is good, but it is dear; it will cost a good deal of money."

"O, what shall I do? for I have only fivepence;" and the boy thought of his sick and dying mother, with an agony of distress.

The miser looked on in cold unconcern. Well does the Bible say, "The love of money is the root of all evil." He had gold in plenty, but he never thought of giving it to save a fellow-creature's life. "It is no affair of mine," muttered he.

"Oh, if you will only let me have the medicine," again sighed the child.

"Bring the money, and you shall have it: but not a drop without, I tell you," was the hard reply.

"Oh, Master Lombard, give me but the medicine for my mother, and I will be your [servant, y]our slave; I will work for you night and day; I will do anything, go anywhere—only save my mother."

The hard and cruel miser began to relent. "I want a boy," he thought to himself; "I know this one to be steady and clever; I can work him hard, feed him little; it would answer my purpose. Yes, I will take the boy—I might have done worse;" and, having come to this conclusion, he made up the medicine, and then returned to his cold, solitary parlor to meditate over his bargain.

The grateful boy meanwhile hastened home to his mother. He gave her the coveted draught, which had cost him so much to earn, and then all through the night he watched beside the sick bed. It was cold and cheerless; but what mattered that? Others were sleeping, he was watching; others had comforts around them, he had none; but he cared not: his whole soul was absorbed in the one hope for his mother's life; and, if *that* was spared to him, all else seemed as nothing. His brave young heart rose even in the prospect of the difficult path to which he had bound himself, if only God would spare his mother.

And God did reward such love as this. When the morning dawned, she opened her eyes, she spoke to him, she was better: the medicine had worked its desired end. When she was well enough to hear his story, how sad and grieved she was to hear of the hard lot before him, and yet how she thanked God for having given her such a son. She was a widow, in sickness and poverty, yet how rich she felt in the possession of this better gift than worldly goods!

In due time she recovered, and the boy entered upon his duties at Lombard's shop. Hard indeed they were, and very difficult he was to please; the food was bad, and lodging worse, yet he never complained; and more than this, he prospered. The lad was clever—God had given him talents; better still, he was painstaking and industrious. As the years passed on, he grew rapidly in knowledge, and in the good opinion of others; so that at last the poor fatherless boy, the miser's apprentice, became a wealthy and a celebrated man, the chemist Parmentier.

God does fulfil his own promise, and, even in this world, reward and prosper those who honor their parents. There is only one commandment to which an earthly reward is attached; and when God promises we may be quite sure he means what he says—"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Not that length of days may be exactly the shape the blessing may take to us; you know, to the Jew, length of days was the very best of earthly blessings, because each one hoped he might, by living a long time, live to see the promised Messiah; and so God in this commandment graciously appeals to this very feeling of their heart. But to us it is different, and it does not follow that the blessing will come to us in the form of a long life; but in some way God will show that he is especially pleased with those who love and honor their father and mother.—*Child's Companion.*

WHAT CAN I DO?

BY ANCIENT SIMEON.

Arthur, a little boy about six years old, being out for a walk with his mamma one morning, they called on widow Grant, and found her in great trouble.

Her eldest son, George, had been knocked down and run over by a heavy cart, and was so much hurt, it was doubtful whether he would recover, so she was crying, and felt very sad.

Arthur could not help crying too, when he heard the widow tell how the accident happened, and the pain her boy suffered. Arthur's mamma often sent him down to the cottage to ask after George, and take him fruit, jellies, and other little comforts, and one day as she was filling a small basket for him to take, he said, "I wish, 'ma, I could do something for George—make him jellies, and cake, and other nice things, as you do."

"Well, Arthur, I do not suppose you could make jellies, but do what you can; there are other things you can do."

"Me, 'ma? What can I do? I cannot cook at all; I think perhaps I could make a rice pudding, but not custards, and bee[illegible] mother smiling, "that eating and drinking and cooking are all-important matters, but I was not thinking of them;—you can read."

"Oh yes, 'ma, I am top in the third class at school."

"And you have a half-holiday twice a week."

"Yes, 'ma, Wednesday and Saturday."

"Well, now, would you not like to go and read to George on your half-holidays? he is too weak to read himself, and I dare say feels rather dull whilst his mother is out at work."

"Just the very thing!" cried Arthur, who was delighted to find there was something he could do, and as this was one of his half-holidays, he asked if he might begin at once.

To this his mamma consented, and having looked out "Ministering Children" as a book likely to interest George, Arthur was soon on his way to the cottage.

Arthur's proposal to read was gladly accepted by George, and as Arthur read slowly, and pronounced his words distinctly, George was able to follow him and listen without soon getting wearied. And so for several weeks Arthur gave up part of his play-time, that he might read in the sick-room, until George recovered and went to work again; and when Arthur grew up to be a man, he used often to refer to this his first lesson in *doing what he could*, and smile at his boyish folly in thinking that because he could not cook, therefore he could not do anything.

"Do good! do good! there's ever a way,
A way where there's ever a will;
Don't wait till to-morrow, but do it to-day,
And to-day when the morrow comes still.

"Do good! do good! we are never too young
To be useful in many a way;
For all have a heart, and a hand, and a tongue,
To feel, and to labor, and pray."

Miscellaneous.

A PEW FOR SALE, VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED, IN the Brick Presbyterian Church, Murray Hill. Price One Thousand Dollars. The owner is a non-resident. Address "Pew Owner," this office.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at their new and elegant rooms 694 and 696 BROADWAY, Corner of Fourth street, New York, are engaged as usual in the disposal of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, COINS, PICTURES and ENGRAVINGS, FURNITURE, &c., at auction.
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For further particulars apply to
E. W. WARNER, Cashier of Owego Bank,
Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

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N. B.—Prices about the same as two years ago.

Furniture
AT REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of BOYS' CLOTHING, and attained a degree of excellence rarely acquired, we would call attention of PARENTS and GUARDIANS to the large and attractive stock we are now offering for the Spring and Summer Trade.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT supplied with Choice Goods for those who prefer to have their Clothing *Made to Order.*

MEN'S CLOTHING, READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER. Particular attention is paid to Military Clothing, and Uniforms for Schools. Furnishing goods in great variety.

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THE MISSES HALE, PRINCIPALS.

This Female Seminary is situated near the southern entrance of Pennington, seven miles north of Trenton, in one of the most healthy sections of the United States. Instruction given in the branches taught in Seminaries of the first class. Tuition in English branches with board, lights, &c., $200 per year; Music and Languages at reasonable charges. The winter session commences Nov. 3d, to continue five months; payment in advance. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address the MISSES HALE, as above.

REFERENCES.—Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., and P. J. Harper, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Rev. R. Baird, D. D., 156 Chambers St., New York; Curtis Noble, Esq., 60 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. B. Day, Esq., Catskill, N. Y.; Rev. J. M. Macdonald, D. D., Princeton, N. J.; Rev. J. H. Jones, D. D., Philadelphia, and Rev. George Hale, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—One hour's ride from the city. Reference—Rev. Irenæus Prime, D.D., of the New York Observer.
Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

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GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire Co., Mass.—A boarding School for twenty boys. The 47th semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, May 3, and continue twenty weeks.
REFERENCE.—Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, of the N. Y. Observer.
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BENJ. F. MILLS.

Insurance.

First Class Fire Insurance.
ON THE PARTICIPATION PLAN.

MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 37 Wall street,
CORNER OF JAUNCEY COURT.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.
Abstract of the Annual Report of Dec. 31, 1864.
TOTAL ASSETS, $414,729.18

viz.—Bonds and Mortgages	$134,072 00
Temporary Loans	92,630 00
Real Estate	10,000 00
100 shares Mer. Ex. Bank	5,000 00
Government Securities, value	144,514 04
Cash on hand	18,042 34
Interest due	3,085 55
Premiums due	6,785 26

PRESENT LIABILITIES, $15,995 92.
NET SURPLUS, $198,733 26.

This Company will continue, as heretofore, to insure respectable parties against
DISASTER BY FIRE,
at fair and remunerating rates; extending, according to the terms on its Policies, the advantage of the [illegible] and popularity, and profit to its customers; whereby
(75) SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. (75)
of the Profits, instead of being withdrawn from the Company in Dividends to Stockholders, is invested as a "SCRIP FUND," and held for greater protection of its Policy holders; and Scrip bearing Interest, is issued to Customers therefor: thus, *IN THIS COMPANY*, those who furnish the business, *AND PAY THE PREMIUMS*, derive the largest share of advantages; and when the accumulations of the SCRIP FUND shall exceed
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
the excess will be applied to PAY OFF the Scrip IN CASH, in the order of its issue.
The liberal and prompt adjustment of Claims for Loss, WHEN FAIR AND SQUARE, is a specialty with this Company.
NOTE.—This Company does not insure on the hazards of RIVER, LAKE, or INLAND NAVIGATION; confining itself strictly to a legitimate FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.
ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 35 Wall street, N. Y.
INCORPORATED, APRIL, 1842.
ASSETS OVER $1,500,000

This Company has been in operation for twenty-one years and continues to make insurance against Marine and Inland Transportation Risks, upon Merchandise, Vessels and Freights, on terms and conditions adapted to the present usages of business.

To those dealers who prefer a Cash discount from Current rates, on payment of premium, instead of waiting for a prospective and uncertain Scrip Dividend, this Company will offer such arrangements as will secure to them as favorable terms as any other.

For the accommodations of shippers to Foreign Ports, policies are issued making loss payable by Rathbun Brothers & Co. in Liverpool, or London, if desired.

Policies are also issued, loss payable here in gold coin, when desired.

ELWOOD WALTER, President.
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL,	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1865,	3,765,503 45
LIABILITIES,	77,901 59

This Company insures against loss or damage by FIRE, and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION, on favorable terms. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN M'GEE, Secretary.
JOHN H. WASHBURN, Assistant Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office. No. 12 Wall Street.

Cash Capital increased to	$1,000,000
Surplus, Jan. 1st, 1865,	275,259

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
CHARTERED 1850.
Cash Dividends paid in 14 years, 218 per cent.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres't.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Office. Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway
COR. LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR, $1,770,149 87.
ASSETS, February 1, 1865, $12,235,407 86

Premiums received during the year 1864	$1,904,584 68	
Interest, " " "	945,281 84	$2,849,866 52
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 15	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,824 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office or to the Company's Agents.

ALL the policies of this Company participate in the surplus premiums which have exceeded those of any other Company. Life Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity, Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are lower than those of most Companies.

Particular attention is called to the Table of rates, by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present *UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.*

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WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	EZRA WHEELER,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
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HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney,
RICHARD A. McCURDY.

THE OFFICERS AND INSURANCE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT A DIVIDEND, OR DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS PREMIUMS AMONG POLICY HOLDERS, BE MADE AT THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.

Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

HALE REMINGTON, General Agent at Fall River, for the New England States.

H. B. MERRELL, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

I. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent at Newark for the State of New Jersey.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway,
NEW YORK,
January 1, 1865.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1864,	$1,478,968 59
Receipts during the year,	973,534 02
	$2,452,502 61
Disbursements,	461,277 38
	$1,991,225 23

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$33,030 01
Bonds and Mortgages	314,475 00
Real estate	123,928 74
Premium Notes on Policies in force	763,436 17
[The actuarial estimate of the value of the Policies which secure these notes is about $934,000.]	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred.	62,565 41
United States and New York stocks, cost	332,043 60
Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	163,097 00
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	144,000 00
(Market value of the Securities, $177,757 50.)	
Interest accrued to date, and all other property	54,744 24
	$1,991,225 23

From the great success of this Company they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policy holders.

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual instalments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and in several instances, families once wealthy have thus been saved from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

Cash Capital,	$200,000 00
Assets,	282,248 70

THIS COMPANY HAVING DECLINED JOINING THE combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is PREPARED to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible Company whether IN OR OUT of the Board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
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Insurance.

ACCIDENTS!
THE TRAVELER'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE OR PERSONAL INJURY.
CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for $5,000, and $25 per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the insured from his ordinary business.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full policy for $5,000 and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.
Policies for $500 with $3 per week compensation, can be had for $3 per annum, or any other sum between $500 and $5,000 at proportionate rates.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK REFERENCES:
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MORRIS KETCHUM, Ketchum, Son & Co., Bankers.
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JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Pres't Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.
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JOHN J. PHELPS, New York.
AMOS R. ENO, New York.

Policies issued by EDGAR FORMAN, General Agent, city and county of New York.
N. B.—No Medical Examination required.
Office No. 161 Fulton st., west of Broadway, N. Y.
Influential men wanted as Canvassers for the New York agency.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL,	$300,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1865,	758,321 8[illegible]

This Company Insures, at customary rates of premium against all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on CARGO or FREIGHT; also, against Loss or Damage by FIRE.

If PREMIUMS are paid in GOLD, LOSSES will be paid in GOLD.

The Assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits, without incurring any Liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

SCRIP DIVIDEND declared January 10, 1865
FIFTY per cent.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN
(MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY
Corner of Wall and Nassau streets.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $3,500,000
From Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1865	$7,138,072 7[illegible]
Total amount of Premiums	$6,313,114 [illegible]
Amount of Earned Premiums over losses, &c.	$2,464,704 [illegible]
contingencies	$651,212 9[illegible]
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid Premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	$760,254 [illegible]
Interest on Scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent
Scrip dividend to dealers, on Earned Premiums	12 per cent
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent

DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, Returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate,) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New York Form of Policy, as follows:—
1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.
Premiums paid in Gold will be entitled to the above returns, in Gold.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DAN'L W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEORGE P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, 2d Vice Pres. and Sec.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Organized May, 1864.
Office, No. 193 Broadway.
Cash Capital and Surplus, ... $226,00[illegible]

THIS COMPANY HAVING ITS CAPITAL ALL PAID IN and securely invested is now prepared to insure every kind of Property against loss or damage by fire, on the most reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM DUMONT,	A. P. MERRILL, JR.,
WILLIAM O. HOFFMAN,	GEORGE P. ROGERS,
FERD. F. DUPAIS,	DANIEL L. PETTEE,
WILLIAM F. CARY,	CHARLES P. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT SWARTWOUT,	FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WALTON H. PECKHAM,	SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM B. DIXON,	FRANCIS A. LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	WILLIAM O. GILES,
GEORGE M. MILLER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
JOHN ALSTYNE,	WILLIAM H. TALMAGE.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON,	

WILLIAM DUMONT, President.
WILLIAM B. DIXON, Vice-Pres.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MORRIS
FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY
COLUMBIAN BUILDING,
Cor. Wall and Nassau streets.

Authorized Capital,	$5,000,00[illegible]
Cash Capital, paid in,	$200,00[illegible]

This Company issues, on the MOST FAVORABLE terms, POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
WITH OR WITHOUT
PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS,
against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwelling Houses, Stores and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture and other Property, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, while in Port.
LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	JOHN D. BATES,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,	FRED. H. BRADLEE,	DAN'L W. TELLER,
GEORGE MILN,	EDWARD C. BATES,	HEN. J. CAMMANN,
B. C. MORRIS,	WILLIAM MACKAY,	S. N. DERRICK,
ROBERT BOWNE,	BENJ. E. BATES,	CHARLES HICKOX,
EZRA NYE,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,	N. O. NIMS.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec.

Insurance.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL
Insurance Company.
51 Wall st., cor. of William, New York.
JANUARY, 1865.
INSURES AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.

The whole profits of the Company revert to the assured, and are divided annually, upon the Premiums terminated during the year; and for which Certificates are issued, bearing interest until redeemed.

The Dividend was 40 per cent. in each of the Years 1863-4 and 5.

The Profits for 22 years amount to the sum of	$19,691,020
Of which there has been redeemed by Cash	10,033,730

The Company has—
Assets, over $11,000,000.

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,700
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,187,950
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, Real Estate, Bond and Mortgage and other securities	3,140,630
United States Gold Coin	441,890
Cash in Bank	288,436
	$11,133,600

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	WM. STURGIS, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HENRY COIT,	DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	WATTS SHERMAN,
ROYAL PHELPS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CALEB BARSTOW,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
A. P. PILLOT,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	ROB. B. MINTURN, JR.,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE,	JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRYCE,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice Pres.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

PARTICIPATION.
CROTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of the City of New York.
Office, No. 180 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
ANDREW WESSON, President.
JOHN H. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY YOUNG,	SETH W. HALE,
JAMES SUYDAM,	EZRA M. FROST,
FISHER HOWE,	ALBERT JEWETT,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. D. KNEVALS,
JOHN WATSON,	CHAS. W. BLOSSOM,
WM. W. HURLBUT,	JAMES F. WENMAN,
F. W. MEYER,	DEMAS BARNES,
JAMES DEMAREST,	THATCHER M. ADAMS,
S. M. BLAKE,	A. G. PHELPS STOKES,
JOHN A. HAYDEN,	EDWARD TODD,
J. R. SCHUYLER,	J. NELSON TAPPAN,
E. L. CORNING,	A. S. RICHARDS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JAMES M. GRIGGS,
E. L. BUSHNELL,	G. S. PARSONS, JR.,
JAMES D. SMITH,	WM. WALTER PHELPS,
CHAS. W. BURTON,	C. H. POND,
WM. G. READ,	ANDREW WESSON.
JOHN E. WYLIE,	

By resolution of the Board of Directors, the Company will, on and after the 1st February, 1865, issue Policies allowing customers to participate in the net profits of the Company, as provided in its By-Laws, if the Policies are endorsed to that effect at the time of closing.

PARTICIPATION FIRE INSURANCE.
(INCORPORATED 1823.)
NORTH AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, No. 114 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital & Surplus, Jan. 1, 1865 $897,837 06

Returns three-fourths of the net Profits, each year, to the Assured.
Policies Issued and Losses paid at the Office of the Company, or its various Agencies in the principal cities in the United States.
JAMES W. OTIS, PRESIDENT.
R. W. BLEECKER, SECRETARY.
B. F. MASON, SUPT. AGENCIES.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, January 1st, 1865, - - $1,140,628 88.
DIVIDEND,
Thirty-seven and One-half Per Cent.

This Company insures against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks on Cargo and Freight.
No Time Risks, or risks upon Hulls of Vessels, are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained, from January 16th, 1855, to January 1st, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$1,437,760 00
Additional Profits from January 1st, 1864, to Jan. 1st, 1865	324,333 93
Total Profits for ten years	$1,762,093 93
The Certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash	$1,065,060 00

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1865.
ALFRED EDWARDS, Pres.
WM. LECONEY, Vice Pres.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.
CAPITAL, - - - $2,250,000
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.
JONATHAN GOODWIN, JR., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH,	DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELL,	THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER,	WALTER KENEY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.	

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1865	$3,890,439 33
LIABILITIES	123,077 32

NEW YORK AGENCY, No. 62 WALL STREET.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT NO. 37 PARK ROW.
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After three months	4 00
Served by Carrier (in addition to the above)	0 50

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No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at discretion of the proprietors.

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The editors cannot undertake to return communications to correspondents.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.—The New York Observer has a more extensive circulation than any paper of its character. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of TWENTY CENTS a line. Business Notices THIRTY CENTS per line.
Notices of Marriages and Deaths, not exceeding five lines, FIFTY CENTS.
Obituaries FIFTEEN CENTS per line.
Religious Notices, acknowledgments, Resolutions of Congregations, etc., FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

SECULAR DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865. SIDNEY E. MORSE Jr. & Co. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. VOLUME XLIII. NO. 16.

TERMS: IN ADVANCE, $3 50. AFTER THREE MONTHS, $4 00. SERVED BY CARRIER, FIFTY CENTS ADDITIONAL.

THE OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

LETTERS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Excitement in Chicago—Impromptu Celebration of Victories—Rome in Procession on the Sabbath—Consecration—Theological Seminary of the Northwest—Ecclesiastical News.

CHICAGO, April 7th, 1865.

The last fortnight has been one of more than usual interest in this "Garden City" of the Northwest. The progress of the National arms in the Carolinas, under Sherman and other chiefs, kept public expectation at a high state of tension: for besides the national interest felt in that vast and rapid campaign, the people of the Northwest feel more of a *home* interest in it than do most other sections of the land. The men of the Northwest largely compose that triumphant army, and, of course, every battle causes a million hearts to tremble with anxiety and two millions of eyes to scan with eager solicitude the lists of killed and wounded.

The effect which these successes and other causes have had upon the price of National currency in gold has also kept the commercial portion of this great Western emporium in a condition of excitement. But on Monday, the 3d inst., when the news of the capture of Richmond was verified, the excitement culminated in a wildness of joy that resembled frenzy. All classes, from almost the baby in its tiny street carriage to the grave Judge upon the bench, and from the drayman on his cart to the merchant in his counting-room, yielded to the impulses of the hour. As by an electric and consentaneous sentiment, the entire population flung to the breeze the banner of the stars and stripes. The whole city blazed with bunting. Man and beast was arrayed in "red, white and blue." The grave deacon and the graver donkey (the countenance of the latter is usually less demonstrative, especially on occasions of joy), the rider and his charger, the boy and the burly burgher, the miss and the matron, the shanty and the chateau, the market and the mansion, the cart and the carriage, the rail-train and the river craft, the lake and the land,—flags—flags—everywhere and of all sizes, worn in the cap and carried in the hand, waving from the housetop and flaunting from the window, tossing on the bridle or swaying at the hames—flags, flags! Where they were procured, when they were made, or how, in the present dearth of cotton, the thing was possible seemed a wonder; but the city, from border to border, was like a huge ship with all her bunting out. The ringing of bells, the booming of cannon, the cracking of explosives, and (at night) the blaze of fireworks and bonfires, the rush of men, women and children along the streets, the repetition of the news and utterances of joy in all the languages of Europe (for Chicago is a Babel, without the tower), all combined to make it the most exciting day that the locality has witnessed since the evacuation of Fort [illegible]. And what made it all the more remarkable, [illegible] of merchants, of drayman, and of other classes, were formed without seeming concert, and paraded the streets: whilst the music of martial bands and the shouts of the multitude gave employment to the ear as well as to the eye.

Meetings for prayer and thanksgiving were improvised on short notice in each of the three grand divisions of the city, and were numerously attended. But I regret to say, that whilst a few out of every thousand of our population seemed to recognize the hand of God in the recent great military events, the masses forgot Him, and, even whilst celebrating with joyful expressions these great unfoldings of His providence, profaned His name and set at naught His laws. Indeed, although meant for a jest, the report which passed along the streets was a commentary upon the popular sentiment, containing too much of bitter truth—that every man who was not drunk by four o'clock was to be arrested as a person of doubtful loyalty!

Still, there were very many who took more truly Christian and patriotic views of these stupendous events of our country's history, and, whilst they devoutly and sincerely rejoiced in the success of the arms of the Government and the hope of early peace, did not forget God, and did not lose sight of the fact that the events which had awakened such gladness were the price of the blood of many of our gallant men, and that whilst the notes of joy resounded along the streets of our city other tones were issuing from the lips of our wounded and dying brethren, yet writhing on the battle-field, or in the crowded and groan-resounding hospital. The *truest* hearts, in such an hour, rejoice with *trembling*: for they cannot forget that when the lists of "killed and wounded" are furnished they will read some of the names dearest to them on earth. Those who have no kindred battling for the Union may be frothy and boisterous in their joy; those who *have*, ought to be permitted to exercise a more chastened and quiet gratitude.

ROME ON THE RAMPAGE.

Rome is making, in Chicago, similar encroachments upon the rights of American freemen to those she has so long been making in New York. At another time I may go into some detail upon this subject. At present I will only mention one. She is aiding European infidelity to rob us of our Sabbath. On two recent occasions she has flagrantly broken the public peace and the laws of the country by noisy proceedings on the Sabbath day. The more recent one was the occasion of the consecration of the large Roman Catholic mass-house yclept St. Joseph's church. Much of the ceremony of consecrating a building in one part of the city was spread over the whole city in the shape of processions, civic and military. From early morning until far on in the afternoon most of the prominent streets were kept in noise and commotion, and filled with the clangor of trumpets and horns, and the rattle and boom of drums, the flaunting of banners, and the tramp and dust of the faithful. The Bishop must be escorted, with much pomp and noise, from his residence to the church and back; and the *show* was to be carried to all parts of the city.

Now, we object not to these people enjoying full freedom to worship their gods in their several places of worship. We would have them enjoy in this behalf all the rights of other citizens. We have no objection to their charging so much a sitting to everybody who is willing to pay to see the show. We would not interfere with their mummeries in any wise, except so far as they *violate the public peace* and interfere with the rights of worship of other citizens. But we do object to having the holy Sabbath outraged by public military and civic processions, so grotesque in their rig and so clamorous in their din as to make more disturbance on the Lord's day than the entrance and procession of one hundred circuses and fifty menageries into the city. The services in the church in which I was a worshipper were seriously interfered with by the noisy and protracted procession marching past it. One sect has no right to disturb another in their worship, and, if this thing is not stopped by the authorities, it may lead to retaliation and to serious disturbances. Bishop Duggan would not feel pleasant if the boys should pass his church, in time of service, with a fully-equipped "Kallithumpian band;" and noise is a thing which one class of citizens have as good a right to make as another.

Query. If consecration by ghostly ceremonies is necessary to make a *place* holy and *ground* holy, and if a pageant through the streets is a part of the consecrating office, is every street through which the Bishop and the procession moved, *ipso facto*, "holy ground?"

NORTHWESTERN SEMINARY.

This week has been one of much interest in the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church of the Northwest. The closing examinations and other exercises of the Theological Seminary were held, beginning on Tuesday morning. I attended the examinations, which were conducted by the Professors and a Committee of the Board of Directors, and I am happy to bear testimony to the thoroughness and efficiency of instruction evinced by these examinations. All acquitted themselves *well*, many admirably. The Senior class, consisting of six, viz., P. Lyot Carden, John Gillen, Samuel C. Hay, John Miller, Henry F. Nelson, and Alexander G. Wilson, completed the prescribed course of study, and on Thursday evening received their diplomas. The address before the Society of Religious Inquiry was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church (near the Seminary), by the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, of Dubuque. The sermon introductory to the sessions of the Board of Directors was preached in the North Presbyterian church (Dr. Junkin's), on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. H. Nixon, of Indianapolis; and the address to the graduates, with delivery of diplomas, was in the Fullerton Avenue church, on Thursday evening, by the President of the Board of Directors, Rev. F. N. Ewing. All of these discourses were marked by decided ability and were heard by good and attentive audiences.

The prospects of this Seminary are very encouraging. The Professors (Drs. Lord, Halsey, and Elliott,) are learned, able, and indefatigable; the building is a model of neatness, elegance, and comfort,—the rooms gratuitously and *well* furnished, the libraries ample for present purposes; the position healthy and at the heart of the great Northwest; and it ought to flourish, and *will* flourish. Its able and indefatigable fiscal manager, the Rev. John M. Faris, has done very much to place the institution in a fair pecuniary position, but more is yet needed.

The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian College of the Northwest also met, in the North church, yesterday. They are making arrangements for the endowment, and feel encouraged.

The Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, of Dubuque, has accepted a call from the Bridge street church, Georgetown, D. C., lately vacated by the resignation of Dr. P. T. Brown, who has come to this city.

NESHANOCK.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

FRANCE, March, 1865.

European journals give full particulars of the sentiments of the French nation upon American affairs. Yet it will not be uninteresting to you to hear more direct information.

The news which comes from the United States is always read with the liveliest interest. Every one knows that the Old World is deeply concerned in what is occurring in the New, and the various political or religious parties cannot deny that their own cause is more or less involved in it.

The Jesuit faction, which had hoped that the rupture between the North and South would be finally consummated, tries to detract from, or to dispute the successes obtained by the armies of the American Union. It pretends that the Southerners have still abundant resources to continue the struggle, and that the Confederate States ought to exhaust all their male population, before they yield. But the Jesuits ill disguise their disappointment, and in spite of their skill in the art of lying, it is easy to see that they have lost all confidence in the triumph of the rebels. This is a good sign. The fanatical champions of Popery must confess that Protestant nations are not condemned to fall into anarchy, and are able to maintain right, order and justice in their midst.

The defenders of the aristocracy are alarmed. They try, it is true, to fling taunts against the American soldiers, and ridicule the character and acts of President Lincoln. But these insults only resemble the javelin thrown by the hand of old King Priam: *telum imbelle sine ictu*. The defenders of the nobility are forced to own that the principles of liberty and political equality are consistent with the power and prosperity of nations.

The liberal journals, and even the organs of the Government are unanimous in publishing that the war in the United States has taken a decidedly favorable turn for the re-establishment of the Union, and that it is now merely a question of time. All men who sincerely love free institutions and humanity are rejoiced; and they hope that America will resume the course of her high destinies, and still furnish the world with glorious examples.

But another question absorbs the attention of our statesmen, and even of those who attach especial importance to financial operations. If peace is restored in America, what will become of the new empire founded in Mexico? What will be the fate of Maximilian? And to what dangers will the French regiments who have been sent into this foreign country, be exposed? Lately, a member of the Senate, the Marquis de Boissy, said that our 22,000 soldiers would then be prisoners of war. This sentence created an universal stir in the high Assembly; but it corresponded with the anxiety of the Imperial Government.

Napoleon III. will certainly do all that is possible, without betraying the national honor, to maintain friendly relations with the United States, and may it please God to preserve harmony between us! The Americans and French fought under the same banner in the war of Independence, and they ought to continue to be united for the general good. X.

For the New York Observer.

THE SOLDIER'S DEAD WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, March 10th.

Another weary heart at rest. Another soul clothed in the white robes of immortality. It is well with the departed, but you, O men, listen to the oft-told tale, and when thou hast heard, cast aside your indifference, robe thyself in sackcloth, veil thy face in ashes, for thou hast done to death a fellow creature, fashioned in God's image, thou art responsible for the premature loosening of the bands of life, thou hast denied to starving lips the crust of bread. Your victim the wife of a soldier, risking life and limb, that you must enjoy undisturbed the happiness and quiet of luxurious homes. And how have you repaid his devotion for country, for liberty? How shown your gratitude? You have stood still and suffered the "dearest thought" of his life to wither away, crossed by untold tortures into the arms of the grim destroyer, when a few crumbs from your tables, a few coals from your well-filled cellars, would have saved his home, and secured to the wanderer the cordial welcome and smiles of wife and children. The wretched husband, lying in bitterness of spirit upon his lowly bed, in a far off Southern hospital; his present so joyless, his future so dark, his lips murmuring unceasingly, "dead! dead! starved in the midst of plenty." Think of this ye that abound in this world's goods, and open wide your coffers, yea, if in so doing your heart strings are wrung; visit the homes of poverty and sorrow, pour freely the balm of healing upon wounded hearts, and verily thou shalt have thy reward in the Great Day, when God shall say unto thee—

"And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward."

A FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

AFOOT AMONG THE ALPS

NO. V.

Perhaps in my last number I wrote of Mt. Blanc more as I felt at the close of the day, than when I *first* beheld it, for, like as at Niagara, the first sensation is rather one of disappointment. It takes time to grasp the vastness of the objects before you. One cannot realize that he is gazing upon a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles of mountain range, portions of which rise three miles in perpendicular height. But the feeling comes, and with it an appreciation of the wondrous power of the Almighty Maker of these things, that causes a painful sense of one's own littleness, relieved only by the consciousness that he will live when all these rocks, like the snows above them, shall melt away and be no more.

After a good dinner at the "Hospice," (one no longer,) we went to several points around the Col, one of which, the Kreuz Eisen, (iron cross,) is about seven hundred feet high, and very narrow at the top. In reaching it one must go over a path seventy yards long and often less than a foot in width, a slip from which would precipitate you not less than two thousand feet upon a pile of sharp rocks, but, as in most other cases, *with care*, the danger is little more than nominal. We allowed no talking, or stopping to admire the scenery around us, for these two things in hazardous positions cause by far the greater number of accidents. The point was first scaled by an English gentleman in 1790, and being very careless after he reached the summit, he fell over and was literally dashed to atoms. The cross marks the spot from which he slipped.

But what a prospect opens out here! Not only the Mt. Blanc range, but you have only to turn as on a pivot, and you see the Tete Noir, Mt. Sales, St. Bernard, Gemmi, the Oberland, and scores of other mountains, kindred in character and degree. The valleys of Chamouni on one side and Martigny on the other, with their many villages and picturesque spires, are spread out in varied mosaic at your feet; the valleys and lower heights are full of cattle, and above these are countless flocks of goats, which browse till the roads forbid further progress. On [illegible] working to find that the landlord had been interfering with our porter, and he commenced forthwith to tell us we must not take him beyond Chamouni, &c., &c. Losing patience, we all "blow out" at him in English, French and German, each using these languages interchangeably! The amount of our blast was—"It is none of your business, Sir, we'll settle this with the authorities of Chamouni." The host,—also, as is frequently the case, a magistrate—seemed taken aback by our energy, cooled off considerably, and said he only wanted to tell us what the law was. The result of our Chamouni conference you have already learned.

On our way down we visited the source of the Arveron, a large branch of the Arve, which flows, or rather rushes out of a vast vault of ice, in which the Glaciers Bois and Mer de Glace terminate. The quantity of water thus continually pouring out is very great, and such is the rapid descent, that whenever it is needed for manufacturing purposes, a simple trough to convey the water to the wheel is all that is requisite.

It is easy to see here how glaciers form rivers. I suppose that no one ever saw a glacier for the first time, that was not both surprised and disappointed. We look for broad sheets of clear, blue ice, with crags and spicula as represented in the pictures, not for fields of dirty snow, and yet, to the eye, that is what they all appear. The face, even of the highest, is generally covered with sand and stones, caused by the imperceptible, though unceasing motion of these huge masses working out to the top the sand and rocks that have fallen on them and become covered by fresh layers of snow, or by the motion become disintegrated from the very bottom. The size of some of these rocks thus elevated to the surface, and then "borne like bubbles onward," is almost incredible. The motion of the glaciers is not, as might, perhaps, be expected from the sides, but of *the whole mass* from head to debouch, nor is the motion always one way, as they are observed to advance or recede in a few years. At the end of every glacier is a great pile or bank of stone, rock and sand, called a morrain. I shall have occasion to speak of them again, and therefore pass over those of this neighborhood.

The village clocks were striking nine as we entered *Chamouni*, at a pace that did not indicate much fatigue. We had been afoot for seventeen hours, and yet, without effort, accomplished the last three and a half miles of the day's work in fifty-five minutes. I only mention this to show that walking is not such "killing work" as some people think. We did not, however, require any rocking to enable us speedily to forget ourselves in the hard though clean beds of La Couronne.

A French gentleman started for the summit of Mt. Blanc on the morning of the day we arrived. Had he delayed another day, I think he would have had a companion or two. Next morning we started for the far famed "MER DE GLACE," (sea of ice,) usually called the largest glacier of the Alps, but that is a great mistake, for those of Pelvoux, d'Iseran and several others are much greater; it is enough, however fairly to entitle it to its name. For the reasons above given, we found the pictures of this "sea" with their clear white, blue, and green, were not only wrong but false. But it is wonderfully wild and grand: from the head rises the Col de Geant—across is the Jardin; its *crevasses* are vast, yawning rents in the frozen snow, some of immense depth, and the roaring of the water beneath is absolutely terrible. The noise made when a crevasse opens, or when any portion of the "Meer" settles down in consequence of the undermining of the water, is like heavy thunder and the earth for some distance around trembles as from an earthquake, and the same is the case when a heavy land slide or avalanche of snow comes down from the mountain. One of these we heard and felt. The trip across the "Mer" is not altogether free from danger, but the guides magnify it monstrously. To those who wish to learn more of these mighty works of nature, I warmly recommend Professor Forbes' book on the Glaciers. After returning from this tour I read it with intense interest. The results of some of his observations are most strange. Not only is *the motion* demonstrated beyond all question, but the wonderful fact that these snows—frozen snows, remember—teem with animal life in the shape of exceedingly minute fleas. The [illegible] to the Mer de Glace, if you take the short cut, will give you plenty of rough and steep clambering. An old Mt. Blanc "guide" went up when we did, and proved a most interesting companion. We were getting not being with the French gentleman, and Professor G. asked him if he thought the younger of the two boys (who was springing from rock to rock some fifty yards ahead) could stand the ascent. "Better than you," replied the man, "why look at him, he goes over the rocks like a butterfly."

A slight rain, and threats of more, induced us to abandon our intention of taking the mountain path to St. Jervais, and keep the main road along the dashing Arve, through Servos to Ohede. The whole way to Servos is through a deep, narrow mountain gorge, and the river a continued succession of beautiful cascades; the mountains are high and craggy, and cliffs overhang the road in every direction. The view from from the end of this romantic *schlucht* is bounded by the snow-capped Point de Sales, over 9,000 feet high. We intended to have gone on to Salenches, but it was dark by the time we reached Ohede, and our porter was so full of the mountaineer's superstitious dread of travelling in a valley after night, that he almost cried when we talked of proceeding, so, though Ohede is a miserable village with an *auberge* that would scarcely pass for a respectable negro cabin in Louisiana, we turned in, got rough fare, rough beds, but smooth words and smiling faces; slept soundly, and awoke at dawn ready for another day's enjoyment. E.

HOUSES IN FLATS.

To the Editors of the New York Observer:

In a late issue of your paper I noticed an article on the subject of European Flats, entitled "House Room." I have been for some time engaged in preparing a plan for such a building, to meet the requirement you mention; which I intend exhibiting at the opening of the National Academy of Design.

One of the effects of the war must doubtless be, to call into exercise a virtue hitherto unknown in this prosperous country,—that of Economy. Heavy taxes, and the greatly increased price of every necessary of life, make it advisable for many persons to moderate their style of living; and the first and most important item suggested, is house rent. But where shall we look for a home not too exorbitant in price, yet fulfilling the requirements of persons of refinement? At present this can only be accomplished by removing to a less fashionable neighborhood, going to the country, or adopting that half-civilized mode of existence,—boarding.

The first of these seems galling to our American go-ahead disposition; taking a step backwards, is never with us a popular movement; and certainly it makes a vast difference in one's respectability whether one lives East or West of the "Avenue." Many, it is true, choose the country as a preferable expedient; but this is frequently attended with in[illegible] provision is made in [illegible] some comfortless boarding house, is [illegible] the only substitute for home, for many a young man, who would be glad to settle in life, if he could only live genteelly at a moderate cost. This is not a foolish or unreasonable desire, but a right and true one. In other countries the merchant and the professional man, the scholar and the gentleman at leisure, all live on flats; and there is no reason why this should not become customary here, if it were only once made fashionable.

Many of those who already have homes in the country, would be glad of an establishment in the city where they might spend a portion of the year. To this class, a flat in town would correspond with the country box of city gentlemen; while to foreigners, and even our own countrymen who have lived abroad, such a home would at once recommend itself.

The plan I propose is, that capitalists shall take one or more lots in a fashionable neighborhood, and erect buildings thereon, each floor to contain every requirement for a small family. Let there be a porter stationed at the entrance whose duty it shall be to attend the door, receive and deliver messages, take care of the halls, and be always at his station.

My design, as will be seen, embraces on each flat, a parlor, library, dining room and kitchen, two family bedrooms and two servants' rooms (one in the attic); also, a store cellar in the basement; all with good and thorough light and ventilation. Each floor is also amply provided with closets, bath and close rooms, butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, private stairway, and a place out of sight to dry clothes.

It will be seen that no convenience, incident to occupying a whole house, would be sacrificed by the proposed plan. Add to this, the comfort of living in an agreeable and accessible neighborhood, for less than it would cost to hire a whole house in some dreary, out-of-the-way street, and the saving in fatigue, especially to our delicate and fragile American women, of mounting long flights of stairs, and I think every one will agree that much would [be] gained.

A [illegible] more elaborate scheme, such as a grand hotel, or an entire square, corresponding in plan to that recently erected in Regent's Park, London, would undoubtedly prove a great success. In this, the owner enjoys the profit of an hotel without the trouble of keeping it; as each tenant takes his apartments on a lease, furnishes them, and provides his own servants and living. I shall soon have perfected a plan of this kind, which I shall be happy to describe whenever your columns are open.

Will not some enterprising capitalist take this matter in hand? It would certainly be found profitable, and at the same time be of benefit to numbers of those, who with the tastes and education of gentlefolks, must perforce consult economy in their style of living.

Thanking you for your kind notice of my book, I remain

Respectfully yours,
H. HUDSON HOLLY, Architect,
111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

NEW MEASUREMENTS OF SEA-DEPTHS.

Various sea soundings, made by the new Telegraph Company in England in preparation for the laying of the Atlantic submarine cable this summer, reveal the following results: The Baltic sea between Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste 130. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, whilst to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of the Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena 27,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 20,000 feet and of the Pacific at 20,000.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

It is, perhaps, not known to our readers generally that the Revenue Law was greatly modified by the last Congress, and that the Amended Law went into effect on the 1st inst. The provisions of the new law are quite different from the old, the rates of taxation having been materially increased, especially the tax on incomes.

By the late act which is now in force, the tax on all manufactures and other articles mentioned in section 94 of the Act of June 30, 1864, together with such additional articles as are named in the Amendatory act itself, is increased twenty per cent.—except as to coal, illuminating oil, refined, and naphtha, benzine and benzole, wood-screws, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications, cotton, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. All cigars sold are subject to $10 tax per thousand without regard to quality. All carriages are taxed from $1 to $10; gold watches $1 each, if worth less than $100, and $2 if worth more than $100; pianos, $1 [illegible]; yachts from $5 to $100; private billiard tables, $10; gold plate 50 cents per ounce Troy, and silver plate 5 cents.

All incomes of 1864 less than five thousand dollars, are subject to *five per cent.* tax; over five thousand dollars, *ten per cent.* The blanks must be filled and returned to the assessor by the 1st of May. Personal service of the blanks is not necessary; the assessor's duty requiring him only to make public announcement in a newspaper of his county.

The following deductions from the income are allowed:

1. Exempt by law, $600.
2. All national, State and local taxes paid within the year, (which includes the deduction of the income taxes actually paid in 1864.)
3. Losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year.
4. Interest paid out or falling due within the year.
5. Amount actually paid for rent of homestead, store, or shop.
6. Insurances, repairs, fuel consumed in carrying on business, wages of employees, and interest on incumbrances.

The income of husband and wife and minor children must all be included in one return. Only one deduction of six hundred dollars can be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife.

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to such duty; and in such case the list will be made out by the assessor or assistant assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

The taxes to be collected at this time are for the year 1864.

A TIGER LISTENING TO REASON.

I believe [illegible] human being unless he displays a thorough want of nerve; the Malays are also of this opinion, but express it differently. They say that "if you will only speak to a tiger, and tell it that it can get plenty of food in the jungle beside you, the animal will be persuaded, and leave you unmolested." Unfortunately, few get the chance to speak to tigers in this way, because, as I have stated, they almost invariably steal up behind those they intend to attack. I have, however, heard the following account told by an old Malay, of an attack which he prevented by an appeal to the better nature of the animal. He was returning home after a visit to town to his house at Selita, along that part of the road which I have described as being the most thickly surrounded with jungle. He and his little child, a boy of seven or eight years old, clung behind him, and both were contentedly chewing away at jagong (Indian corn), when the father, on lifting up his eyes, saw a tiger crouching down right in front of him, and apparently preparing for a spring. Calling to mind an old saying, he gasped out [illegible]

HISTORY OF BUFFALO.

[illegible]

Notes and Queries.

[illegible]

Literary.

[illegible]

ment history, making a book that children will read with instruction and delight. We regard the entire series of this author's works as among the very best for the young.

THE THINKING BAYONET, by James K. Hosmer, Walker, Fuller & Co.

A work of fiction, but founded on facts, with real incident interwoven, to illustrate the great principle that mind controls the movements of men, and events are not the result of merely brute force in motion. It carries the reader into the war, and many of the scenes are laid in the South.

The Observer.

New-York, April 20, 1865.

Terms.

$3 50 a year, payable *in advance.*

$4 00 a year, *after three months.*

FIFTY CENTS additional when served by carrier.

ASSASSINATION OF President Lincoln.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF [illegible] SEWARD.

OTHER ASSASSINATIONS INTENDED.

Never in the history of our country, and scarcely in the history of the world, have deeds of more wicked atrocity been perpetrated than those which we are called to-day to record.

On Friday night last, as President Lincoln was seated with Mrs. Lincoln in Ford's Theatre at Washington, surrounded by friends, an assassin entered the private box and shot him through the head, and immediately leaped upon the stage and made his escape.

Just about the same time a man entered the house of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and, with a bludgeon, felled Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, to the floor, breaking his skull, and, after seriously injuring other attendants, rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying helpless in his bed from injuries received in his late accident, and stabbed him in the neck and face, and would have taken his life but for the efforts of a soldier attendant.

There is evidence that these atrocities were part of a plot laid for cutting off the several chiefs of the Government. We give below a detailed account of these horrid crimes, and in another part of the paper will be found such reflections as this awful event suggests in the midst of profound amazement and unspeakable grief.

On Friday morning the President's son, Captain Lincoln, breakfasted with him, having just returned from the capitulation of Lee, and the President passed a happy hour listening to all the details. While at breakfast he heard that Speaker Colfax was in the house, and sent word that he wished to see him immediately in the reception room. He conversed with him nearly an hour about his future policy as to the rebellion, which he was about to submit to the Cabinet. Afterwards he had an interview with Mr. Hale, Minister to Spain, and several Senators and Representatives. At 11 o'clock the Cabinet and General Grant met with him, and in one of the most satisfactory and important Cabinet meetings held since his first inauguration, the future policy of the Administration was harmoniously and unanimously agreed on. When it adjourned Secretary Stanton said he felt that the Government was stronger than at any previous period since the rebellion commenced. In the afternoon the President had a long and pleasant interview with Gen. Oglesby, Senator Yates, and other leading citizens of his State.

It was announced in the afternoon papers that the President and Mrs. Lincoln and Gen. Grant would attend Ford's theatre in the evening. Gen. Grant left in the evening train, with his wife, for Burlington, New Jersey. Both the President and Mrs. Lincoln were reluctant to attend the theatre, but the former thought that they had better go, for the reason that Gen. Grant would not be there, and the public would be disappointed (it having been so prominently announced) if they did not attend. In the evening Mr. Colfax called again at his request, and Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago Convention of 1860, was present. To them he spoke of his visit to Richmond; and when they stated that there was much uneasiness at the North while he was at the rebel capital for fear that some traitor might shoot him, he replied jocularly that he would have been alarmed himself if any other person had been President and gone there, but that he did not feel any danger whatever. The President was in a happy and jovial frame of mind. Mr. Ashmun desiring to see him on special business, and there being no time to attend to it then, the President took out a card, and, placing it on his knee, wrote on it as follows:—

Allow Mr. Ashmun and friend to come to me at nine A. M. to-morrow. A. LINCOLN.
April 14, '65.

These were the last words that he penned. Mr. Lincoln finally stated that he must go to the theatre, and warmly pressed Speaker Colfax and Mr. Ashmun to accompany him; but they excused themselves on the score of previous engagements.

At about eight P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln left the White House in a carriage calling at Senator Harris's for Miss Harris, and Mr. Rathbun, of Albany, who accompanied them to the theatre, where they occupied the front and left hand upper private box. Just about half-past 9 o'clock, a moment before the attack was made, the President was leaning forward, resting his head on his hand in his accustomed careless way, his eyes bent upon the stage, and enjoying a hearty laugh. A noise was heard, and a person leaped from the box occupied by the President, upon the stage, and assuming a tragical posture, flourished a dagger, turned and faced the audience, shouting "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" also "The South is avenged!" in a tone sufficiently distinct to be heard in all parts of the theatre. The suddenness of the affair, and the melodramatic manner in which the desperado went through his performance gave to the whole thing the appearance of being part of the play. As quick as a flash he disappeared at the rear of the stage. It was some moments before the assembly became aware that this was a man who had just assassinated the President of the United States.

It appears that nearly an hour before the commission of the deed the assassin came to the door of the box, and looked in to take a survey of the position of its occupants. It was supposed at the time that it was either a mistake or the exercise of an impertinent curiosity. The circumstance attracted no particular attention at the time. Upon his entering the box again Major Rathbun arose and asked the intruder his business. He rushed past the Major without making a reply, and placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head,—actually in contact with it,—fired, and instantly sprang upon the cushioned baluster of the box, when he made a backward plunge with his knife, aimed at the face or breast of Mr. Lincoln. Major Rathbun, springing forward to protect the President, received the stab in his arm. The murderer then jumped upon the stage and effected his escape.

The rapidity with which the fiendish act was committed upon the President was astounding. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of a person go down from the box and thought that Mr. Lincoln had fallen out and looked to see if she could see him on the floor, and barely saw the culprit jump to the stage when all was over; she turned her eyes to the box and saw that Mr. Lincoln's head had dropped forward upon his breast, and at once realized what had transpired. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming "Hang him!" "Hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and give him air." On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to Mr. Peterson's, a private house opposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the army, and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition. The President remained in a state of insensibility, his pulse being about forty-five until midnight, when it gradually became quicker until morning, and at twenty minutes after seven A. M. on Saturday he breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling asleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

At his bedside were the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General, and the Attorney General; Senator Sumner, General Farnsworth, General Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln; Major Hay, M. B. Field, General Halleck, Major General Meigs, Rev. Dr. Gurley, Geo. Oglesby, of Illinois; Drs E. N. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Hatch, Neal, Hall, and Lieberman. In the adjoining room were Mrs. Lincoln; her son, Captain Robert Lincoln; Miss Harris, who was with Mrs. Lincoln at the time of the assassination of the President, and other friends of Mrs. Lincoln.

During the night Mrs. Lincoln was under great excitement and agony, wringing her hands and exclaiming, "Why did he not shoot me instead of my husband? I have tried to be so careful of him, fearing something would happen, and his life seemed to be more precious than ever. I must go with him," and other expressions of like character. She was constantly going back and forth to the bedside of the President, exclaiming, in great agony, "How can it be so!" Mrs. Lincoln took her last leave of him about twenty minutes before he expired, and was sitting in the adjoining room when it was announced to her that he was dead. When the announcement was made she exclaimed, "Oh, why did you not tell me that he was dying?" The surgeons and the members of the Cabinet, Senator Sumner, Captain Robert Lincoln, General Todd, Mr. Field, and Mr. Andrews were standing at his bedside when he breathed his last.

The Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President's pastor, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered prayer, which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the private secretary, and others were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

A *post mortem* examination was immediately held, and the ball extracted from the front lobe of the brain. The body was taken to the Presidential mansion at half-past 9 o'clock, wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. Augur and other military officers following on foot. A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard allowed none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter. The body of the President was embalmed, and then laid out in the room known as the "Guests' Room," northwest wing of the White House. It was dressed in the suit of black clothes worn by him at his late inauguration. A placid smile rested upon his features, and the deceased seemed to be in a calm sleep. The body of the President was laid out in state in the East Room on Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well. The catafalque upon which the body rested is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Harrison. It is lined with white satin, and covered with black cloth and black velvet. The funeral ceremonies were to take place on Wednesday. The procession was to form at 11 o'clock, and the religious services to commence at noon, at which hour, throughout the land, the various religious societies were requested to assemble in their respective places of worship for prayer.

The acting Secretary of State issued the following address:—

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing this occasion with appropriate ceremonies. (Signed)

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Department of State, Washington, April 17, 1865.

The Attack upon Mr. Seward.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a "billy," severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster of the United States Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three severe gashes upon his face, laying open both cheeks; but his blows were partially warded off by the bedclothes about the Secretary's neck and by the additional fact that Mr. Seward rolled out upon the floor. A soldier by this time had entered the room and sprang upon the assassin's back. He stabbed the soldier in the side and succeeded in breaking away, and, after wounding Major Seward, another son of the Secretary, and an attendant, succeeded in making his escape from the house, mounted his horse and rode away, shouting, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" as he sprang into his saddle.

Secretary Stanton called upon Mr. Seward on Sunday, at noon. Mr. Seward, recognizing him at once, asked him why the President had not called upon him. Mr. Seward up to this had no knowledge that the assassin had attacked any person outside of his house. Upon Mr. Stanton, therefore, devolved the unpleasant duty of informing him of the fate of the President. Considering it best not to keep him longer in ignorance of the sad event, Mr. Stanton gave him a short and succinct statement of what had transpired, and he at once appeared to comprehend the great events of the past night. Instead of having the effect to depress him, it seemed to nerve him to endure his own affliction.

Probably another Attempt.

It appears that this has not been the extent of the plot of assassination. Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented. It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart, and the arm of the country.

The Washington *Star* says: "Developments have been made within the last twenty-four hours showing conclusively the existence of a deep-laid plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," to murder President Lincoln and his Cabinet. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received several months since an intimation from Europe that something of a very desperate character was to transpire at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation had reference to the plot of assassination.

The Assassins.

It was very soon satisfactorily ascertained that the assassin who shot President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth, a well-known actor, and brother of the celebrated actor Edwin Booth. He was born near Baltimore, Md., at his father's place, and had spent much time at the South, being engaged as an actor at Montgomery, Ala., in 1859 and 1860. He came North in 1860. At the beginning of the war he took the side of the South, and became a violent secessionist, not restraining the expression of his sentiments in the least. It is said that he has often declared he would take the life of Mr. Lincoln, but his threats were thought to be only the talk of a bravado. He was well acquainted with the rear of the stage, and knew the mode of exit, having often been there as an actor, which accounts for his successful escape so instantaneously. Evidence was found in his trunk, not only that he was about to commit some great crime, but that he had long meditated it, and that he had accomplices, and that it was their intention to commit the assassination at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March last, but they were in some way prevented. The two brothers of the assassin, Edwin and Junius Brutus Booth, are firm Union men, and had no sympathy with John Wilkes in his secession sentiments.

Evidence sufficient has accumulated to implicate some six different persons in the diabolical plot, all of them from Washington and Maryland. The letters and memorandum found in Booth's trunk reveal many astonishing facts, and show the preparations that he had made to accomplish the fiendish deed. Two pair of handcuffs and a gag were also found among his effects. It seems that Booth had leased a stable in the alley in the rear of the theatre. He hired a horse from a livery stable in the afternoon, and took it to the alley, and hired a servant of the lady from whom he had leased the stable to watch the horse. All at once the horse disappeared, and the servant supposed that it had escaped. But it seems that the horse only left when Booth had mounted him. Booth's mistress attempted to commit suicide on Saturday. Several persons who met Booth on Friday were forcibly struck with his actions, and pale and excited countenance. A hat was found in the private box, and identified as Booth's by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and a spur which he dropped by accident, when he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

The person who assassinated Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls, smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

As soon as the dreadful events were [illegible] the streets, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassins. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city. Mayor Wallach and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city. Every street in Washington was patrolled, at the request of Mr. Richards. General Augur sent horses to mount the police. Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded. Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped, and all egress from the city was suspended, while the telegraph, which it is said was cut, was soon put in working order, and was used to spread the alarm.

Among the circumstances tending to fix a participation in the crime on Booth were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious, the mine not yet being ready to be sprung.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says: From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his sons is John Surratt, of Prince George County, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable on Fourteenth street. Surratt is a young man with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George County. About eleven o'clock Friday night two men crossed the Anacostia Bridge, one of whom gave his name as Booth, and the other as Smith. The latter is believed to be John Surratt.

It has since been ascertained that some days since a strange man took a room at the Kirkwood House, where Vice President Johnson was staying, and made particular inquiries in regard to the position of Mr. Johnson's room, and his habits. The man disappeared on Friday night, and between the bed and mattrass of his room were found a bowie knife and navy revolver, and a bank-book of J. Wilkes Booth showing a balance of $400 in bank to his credit. Booth himself called at the hotel on Friday and sent his card to the Vice President with the following written on it in pencil.

"I do not wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview. J. WILKES BOOTH."

Mr. Johnson, happening to be out at the time, did not discover till Sunday morning that so suggestive a card had been lying on his table for two days.

Not long since a gentleman came from Canada to the State Department and gave full particulars of a plot for a general massacre of the chiefs of our Government in Washington, which had been divulged in Canada. It was given with such particularity as to establish belief in its existence, and it was undoubtedly thwarted by the extra vigilance at that time adopted.

Late dispatches from Washington state that every effort that ingenuity excited by fervor can make, is being put forth by all the proper authorities to capture or trace the assassins. The Common Council have offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins, and to this sum another of $10,000 is added by Col. L. C. Baker, agent of the War Department, making a total of $30,000.

Inauguration of Mr. Johnson.

Early on Saturday morning, official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of departments to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At twelve o'clock the President met the heads of departments in cabinet meeting at the Treasury Building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First, The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several secretaries as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second. William Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third. The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government.

Mr. Johnson made the following remarks on the occasion of his inauguration:

"Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past, in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right; which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the Government in passing through its present peril will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine, the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say, that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the right and interests of a free people."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

President Johnson and his cabinet held their first formal meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Treasury Department in the room of Secretary McCulloch.

Sketch of Mr. Johnson.

Andrew Johnson, late Vice-President of the United States—who now by the provision of the Constitution becomes President—was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. At the age of four he lost his father; at ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, where he served seven years. While learning his trade he also learned to read, and is emphatically, as was his lamented predecessor, a self-taught and self-made man. In 1824, he went to Laurens Court-House, S. C., where he worked nearly two years. In May 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he remained until September, when he removed to Greenville, Tenn. The first office he ever held was that of alderman. He was re-elected twice, and in 1830 was chosen mayor. In 1835, he was elected to the Legislature, in 1837 was defeated, and in 1839 was re-elected. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector and canvassed the State for the Democratic ticket. In 1841, he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was sent to Congress, where he served until 1853. In that year he was elected Governor of Tennessee and again in 1855. He was in 1857 chosen United States Senator for the full term ending March 4, 1863. When Nashville was captured by our forces in the spring of 1862, he was made military Governor of the State by the President. November 8, 1864, he was elected Vice-President, and succeeded to the Presidency by the death of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865.

Effect upon the Country.

The tidings of this awful tragedy was received in this city about midnight, but it was not generally known until Saturday morning. [illegible] The impression made upon our whole people. Strong men everywhere were broken down and wept like children, and as soon as the death of the President was announced, the city which had the day before worn all the marks of jubilant thanksgiving, seemed hung as with the pall of death. Tokens of the deepest grief were everywhere visible.

Great Meeting in Wall Street.

Pursuant to a call from Collector Draper, a great mass meeting of citizens assembled in front of the Custom House at noon on Saturday. The space between William and Hanover streets was filled with people, upon whose upturned faces was visible but one expression—that of the deepest sorrow. The stores all through the lower part of the city had been closed, and merchants and business men had given themselves up to the expression of their mutual grief and sympathy in view of the incalculable loss which the nation has sustained.

Samuel Sloan, Esq., called the meeting to order, and named Collector Draper as chairman. John A. King, Moses Taylor and Moses H. Grinnell were appointed vice-presidents, and S. B. Chittenden, H. M. Taber, and P. M. Wetmore, secretaries.

After a few introductory remarks by Mr. Draper, Rev. Dr. Vermilye was introduced and offered a touching and appropriate prayer, amid the solemn silence of the vast assemblage. He commended the bereaved country and the afflicted family of the late President to the merciful care of our Heavenly Father.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by a sudden and awful visitation, and by this great calamity befalling us in the hour of our national triumph, we are warned of the uncertainty of all human affairs and our absolute dependence for our safety and protection as a nation upon the mercy and wisdom of Divine Providence; therefore,

Resolved, That in this hour of our deep affliction we humbly implore that the Divine protection and support vouchsafed to us as a nation hitherto, which has borne us through years of bitter trial and brought us safely through the storms of war to victory and the prospect of peace, will not now be withdrawn from us—but that having taken from us the chosen and beloved Chief Magistrate who has so earnestly and faithfully and wisely labored and toiled in the behalf of this people, God will in his mercy enlighten, guide and strengthen his servants upon whom devolves the authority of the Government, so that they may wisely and justly administer the power confided to them.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mysterious dispensation which thus afflicts us, as men and citizens, we must express the anguish and grief which fill our hearts, that the death of Abraham Lincoln is a calamity not to this nation alone, but to the civilized world.

Resolved, That while in his personal character exhibiting the kindliest and most generous nature, he in his public career manifested and illustrated in the highest degree the capacity of free institutions to inspire and develope true greatness of character. That his services to the nation through all the years of trial and danger, his unwavering devotion, his high courage and enduring hope, have endeared him for ever to the hearts of the people, and in their memories, as in his history, he will be recorded as the first patriot of the age. Alas! that he should be also the most distinguished martyr in the sacred cause of liberty.

Resolved, That as by the last acts of his life, the President proved that kindness, charity and a spirit of conciliation toward the enemies of the republic animated him, and dictated his policy; so we believe that we best honor his memory by emulating his spirit and example, and continuing the labor for the restoration of peace and harmony in the land.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and children of the lamented dead, we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathies, but can offer no better consolation than the assurance that the whole people weep with them and feel the loss to be irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender to the officer upon whom by this sad calamity the Executive authority devolves, our sympathy in the trying position in which he is placed, and the assurance of our cordial and unwavering support in the measures which, guided by Divine wisdom, he may adopt for the speedy accomplishment of the great objects for which his lamented predecessor labored and died.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to close all places of business to-day as early as practicable, and that they remain closed until after the burial of the deceased President.

Resolved, That it be requested that all places of public amusement be closed this evening, and that the question of the further closing of all such sources of pleasure be referred to the sympathy, loyalty, and reverence of the managers.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen citizens of New York be sent to Washington to attend the funeral of the President, and to tender such aid and sympathy to the Government as may be needful and proper, and that said committee consist of the following gentlemen:

Moses Taylor,	Charles H. Russell,
Jonathan Sturges,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Samuel Sloan,
Hamilton Fish,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Moses H. Grinnell,	F. B. Cutting,
Wm. M. Evarts,	R. M. Blatchford,
Chas. H. Marshall.	

Speeches were then made by ex-Governor John A. King, Edwards Pierrepont, General Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel S. Dickinson, General Peck, and Moses H. Grinnell, General Garfield of Ohio, Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Hon. Moses F. Odell, and Hon. S. D. Fessenden. The speeches were without exception eloquent and impressive, and moved the audience profoundly. Many were affected to tears, and all were at times stirred to fiery indignation against the murderers and their aiders and abettors. Davis and the other leaders of the rebellion were bitterly denounced by every speaker, and suggestions that a traitor's doom should be meted out to them if caught, elicited enthusiastic approval from the crowd. Appeals to give to Mr. Johnson the full confidence of the people were responded to by cheer upon cheer.

General Walbridge introduced the resolutions adopted by the Produce Exchange, pledging President Johnson every aid in the discharge of his important and difficult trust, and the audience adopted them with perfect unanimity.

Ex-Governor King then requested the people to uncover their heads, and offered a resolution, recommending all citizens to wear mourning for the space of thirty days in token of sorrow. This was adopted.

Several speakers had made the statement—on the faith of rumored telegraphic despatches—that Secretary Seward was dead, and the grief of the occasion was heightened by that intelligence. Great joy was therefore caused by the reading of a telegram from a friend of the Secretary at Washington, saying that he was still living, with a good prospect of recovery.

By noon the citizens began to hang the buildings in black, and now there is scarcely a store or dwelling that does not have the symbols of sorrow exhibited in its front.

The churches were draped in mourning, and the services on Sunday were generally devoted to the great subject of the great national bereavement.

From all parts of the country telegraphic despatches are received, showing that the horror and grief excited by this awful occurrence are as general as they are profound.

The following from the British Provinces show how deep is the sympathy felt with our nation in its calamity; these expressions of sympathy will be peculiarly acceptable to our people:

Halifax, April 15.—The Governor had appointed to-day for giving assent to the bills passed, with the usual ceremonies; but upon receiving the news of President Lincoln's murder, he sent the following message to the Council:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N. S.,
Saturday, April 15, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR:—The very shocking intelligence which has just reached me of the murder of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which the cause of order has sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day. I beg therefore to notify to you the postponement of that visit, and perhaps, under the circumstances, men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could could misconstrue. Believe me to be, my dear sir, most faithfully yours.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

The Hon. Edward Kinney, President of the Legislative Council.

[illegible] generally all unite in expressions of deep sympathy for the nation's loss. The flags of the Colonel Lamb were ordered down by the naval authorities.

Halifax, April 15.—Upon the announcement of President Lincoln's death, the Parliament of Nova Scotia adjourned, and the flags on the Government House, the Citadel, the American Consulate, and the American vessels in port, were at half-mast. Deep sympathy prevails in the minds of the friends of the Union.

Montreal, April 15.—A requisition, originating with the leading men of the city, is in course of signature here, asking the Mayor to call a public meeting to express horror at the assassination of President Lincoln. All the flags are at half-mast in the city, and the deepest sorrow over the sad event everywhere prevails.

Toronto, April 15.—The news of the tragedy in Washington caused a profound sensation here. The flags of the American Consulate, Custom House, shipping in the harbor and city, are displayed at half-mast. Stores and places of business owned by Americans are closed. The feeling of grief of the Canadian people is intense, and it is contemplated to give some public expression to it.

St. John, N. B., April 15.—The announcement of President Lincoln's assassination caused great excitement here. Sorrow is universal, and the great loss the United States has sustained calls for the deepest feelings of sympathy. The vessels in port have flags at half-mast.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

The sympathy manifested by the British Provinces, in our national affliction, is exceedingly grateful. The authorities at Halifax required a rebel steamer to haul down her colors,—a very significant exhibition of public feeling. At Montreal the flags on the Court House, City Hall, Custom House and other public buildings were displayed at half-mast. In all the churches the clergy in their prayers referred particularly to the assassination of the President, and expressed their detestation of the crime. A Union prayer meeting of all the different denominations of Christians was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, to express sympathy with the people of the United States. Throughout Canada there is but one feeling—horror at the crime, and the warmest sympathy for the afflicted nation.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE.—A few days after the Fourth of March, the President spoke to Mr. Johnson of the sad affair that attended his inauguration, and added: "But Mr. Johnson, the great heart of the American people is too generous to sacrifice a man for one fault." Mr. Johnson replied: "Mr. President, *it shall be the last.*"

The prayers of all the good, will be offered that this pledge may be faithfully kept. Kindness, sympathy and charity take possession of the public heart, and the new President will be cordially sustained in his high purpose to discharge the duties of his office in the fear of God.

DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.—Mr. Dempster had a brilliant assembly at Irving Hall, and sang charmingly. He was never in better voice, and that voice is so rich, mellow and mellifluous that we always hear it with delight. His renderings of Tennyson were exceedingly fine, the plaintive melodies melting the audience to tears. "John Anderson my Joe, John" was given so beautifully as to demand repetition, and no one who heard it will believe that "marriage is the grave of love." Mr. Dempster has gone to England to superintend the publication of his music in London.

Jeff. Davis at the last accounts was at Macon, Ga., and it is thought he is making his way into Mexico. Stories are told of his having sent large sums of money abroad, to provide for the future.

THE LATE WILLIAM FORREST'S LIBRARY, to be sold next Monday evening, is very rich in religious and miscellaneous books. It is advertised in this paper.

ASSASSIN.—The word comes from Hashish, the opiate administered to the followers of a murderous Oriental chief to make them frenzied. They were therefore called *Hashashin*, or *Assasin*, whence our word *assassin*.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE LEADERS OF THE REBELLION?

When a man embarks on the stormy sea of rebellion or revolution, he takes his life in his hand. At the outset he counts the cost. If he succeeds he is a hero, the leader and ruler of a new State. If he fails, he dies as a rebel and traitor dies. "Let us hang together," said one of our fathers of the Revolution. "Yes," replied another, "or we shall hang separately." That is the fate of those who disturb existing government. In all ages and climes it is an understood, self-evident fact that an attempt to overturn the existing government, is the highest crime that man can commit, and is therefore to be punished by the highest penalty known to its laws.

It is no justification of rebellion that a man or body of men suppose they have a right to set up a new government, and cast off their allegiance to the one in existence. Their *supposing* themselves to be right does not make them right. "Order is heaven's first law." Any government is better than no government. Rebellion and revolution are to be justified only under circumstances so well defined, that the great law of love comes in to sanction the terrible evils of war by the compensating good that is to follow. And even then the failure of the rebellion exposes the participant to the well-defined penalties of the greatest of all social crimes. It was in view of these possible and fearful results, that we addressed ourselves so early as in the autumn of 1860 to the work of setting before the country the imminent danger of resisting the CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES of the Union. At that time we had access to the minds of many leading men, in Church and State, in those parts of the country where resistance was feared. We foresaw what has since been the historical experience of our people. We raised a voice of warning, alas! a voice in vain. In the *New York Observer* of Nov. 15, 1860, that being the first paper issued after we announced the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, we said editorially:

"The election having been conducted in harmony with the constitution and laws of the country, the result is to be accepted as the voice of the country, and every man who expects to be considered a patriotic citizen of the United States, and not a REBEL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT of his own choice, will calmly acquiesce."

In the same paper we said editorially:

"Mind governs now, and men who talk treason are in great danger of tempting others and being tempted to act treason, and so to incur the penalty due to traitors."

No sooner did the paper containing these words reach the South, than leading men united in ordering us to send no more to their address, as they would not allow in their houses a newspaper that taught such sentiments to the people. The first man from whom this order came to us was afterwards a general in the rebel army, and was killed on the battle-field at Fredericksburg. The postmaster at Selma, Alabama, refused to deliver the *New York Observer* to its subscribers, because it taught the duty of obedience to the government, and the sin of rebellion. We were obliged to obtain an order from the Postmaster General directing the Selma official to perform his duty. And Selma has just been destroyed in consequence of its rebellion.

We go back to these first principles and first acts in the bloody drama now closing, to bring distinctly into view the fact that from the outset the consequences were fully understood by all parties. It has been our purpose, in each successive issue of our paper for the last four years, to teach the duty of the Government to preserve itself, and the duty of the insurgent people to submit to that government. And now that the ability of the Government to maintain its life and power, and to crush rebellion under its heel, has been fully demonstrated, the question [illegible] with solemnity, *What shall be [illegible] to the men who plunged the country into this awful [illegible]* By the laws of God and the laws of man, they may be justly put to death. Believing as we do in the duty of civil government to inflict capital punishment for capital crimes, we hold that the leaders of this rebellion deserve to be executed.

If considerations of public policy justify the commutation of the death-penalty into one less bloody, but not less demonstrative of the sense of abhorrence in which the civilization and christianity of the age hold the sin of rebellion, we would still have such punishment meted out to the leaders, as will forever mark, by a grand historical precedent and protest, the determination of this country to be always one, and never to give place for an instant, to the idea of secession or separation. Such a protest would be the execution of the leaders, if they fall into the hands of justice.

But if they escape justice, what then? Will you send a pardon to Davis, and Stephens, and Floyd, and Thompson, and their associates, and tell them to come back to Congress and the Cabinet and renew their treason, while they enjoy the protection of the Government they seek to overthrow? No, a thousand times No. We would by a public decree, an act of Congress, if necessary, but by a solemn sentence of proscription, banishment, and expatriation, forever debar from the rights of citizenship and protection in the United States the men who have taught the people to sin!!! While the largest liberality ought to be extended to the masses of the people, an act of almost universal amnesty being proclaimed, in the spirit of the terms on which Gen. Grant received the surrender of Gen. Lee, we would make such a judicial and distinct declaration of the righteous abhorrence of the nation toward the crime itself, in the person of the men engaged, that future ages should know, when they read the history of these times, that rebellion against this free and popular government is an unpardonable sin.

In giving expression to this opinion, we design to indicate the sentiment of the men whom we meet, and whose views we are accustomed to find in harmony with our own. They desire the close of the war and the restoration of the Union to be signalized by a solemn judicial condemnation of the wrong that has filled this land for four years with tears and blood, and the bitter fruits of which wrong we are to eat as long as we live. The judgment we would pronounce does not require that we should take Davis or his cabinet or his aids. Set upon them the mark which he bore who first lifted up his hand against his brother. Unto him God said "the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto thee from the ground." Unto them we say "The voice of half a million of your sons and brothers cries unto you from the ground; blood that you caused to flow; crime that men can never forgive or forget; go into some other land and there in solitude and exile seek from God that pardon which it is his prerogative to bestow. You can never share with us the seats of counsel, the high places of trust and responsibility you once filled. You have deceived us once, and we shall never be able to repose confidence in you again. You have renounced and defied the government, and we cannot share it with you any more."

Such a course would be a lasting demonstration of the power and resolution of the government, and its effect would be felt to the end of time.

COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY IN RICHMOND.—The *Philadelphia North American* says: The following letter, received yesterday by a business firm of this city from a house in Richmond, Va., speaks well for the honesty of some of the merchants of that former stronghold of treason:

"*Richmond, April 7, 1865.—Messrs.* ******.—Gents.: We write to inquire how our account stands with you, and if we owe you anything please let us know the amount, and we will send it to you, in *gold*, with interest from the day it was due. The late fire has caused us to lose a great deal, but we are happy to state we have a little left yet, and if the United States Government don't take it, we will be able to pay everything we owe in a short time. Yours, truly, "W. B. JONES & Co."

CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

A despatch from New Orleans of April 10th says: "The *Times* publishes an official despatch of the capture of Spanish fort, and of the town of Blakely. The former was captured at 10.30 on the morning of the 9th with 700 prisoners. The latter was captured on the same day by assault, with over 5,000 prisoners, and a large amount of ordnance stores. Our gunboats and troops were proceeding unresisted towards Mobile, which place was captured last evening by a portion of Gen. Smith's command, assisted by the light draught gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy."

Information has been received by the Government at Washington from Gen. Sherman that he was in communication with Gen. Johnston with a view to the surrender of the latter. Gen. Sherman would offer the same terms that Gen. Grant did to Gen. Lee, and it was supposed they would be accepted.

Jeff. Davis was reported to be, on the 10th inst. at Macon, Ga. It is said, at Havana, that he has one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold on deposit in that city.

FORT SUMTER.

RAISING THE FLAG.

The great event of the raising of the old flag upon Fort Sumpter took place, according to arrangement on the 14th inst., and was witnessed by a great multitude from all parts, among whom were 400 or 500 of the old citizens of Charleston. The whole forenoon was occupied in transporting the immense number of visitors to the fort. A great crowd of steamers surrounded the fort after landing their passengers. A large platform, covered with myrtle, evergreens, and flowers, had been erected in the centre of the parade ground, with an arched canopy overhead, draped with the American flag and intermingled with beautiful wreaths of evergreens and flowers. This platform was for Gen. Anderson, the orators of the day and other distinguished visitors, and was the combined taste of six Union ladies of Charlestown. On the stage beside the speaker's stand was a golden eagle holding a wreath of evergreens. The flag-staff, about 150 feet high, had been erected immediately in the centre of the parade ground, and the halyards adjusted by three of the crew of the Juniata, who took part in the assault on Fort Sumter ordered by Admiral Dahlgren, Sept. 9th, 1863.

About 12 o'clock Gen. Gillmore arrived, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson and his daughter. Their appearance on the parapet was the signal for loud and prolonged cheers. The eyes of Gen. Anderson were filled with tears as he glanced up at the flag-staff and remembered that the moment had arrived for him to replace the flag he had lowered at the demand of traitors.

The ceremonies were commenced by singing a song and chorus entitled "Victory at Last," which was given with great fervor, the audience joining in the chorus. Prayer was then offered by the venerable Rev. Matthew Harris, Chaplain U. S. A., being the same divine who offered prayer at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumter, when Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, Dec. 27th, 1860. Then followed the reading of selections from the Psalms, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the people alternately. Psalms 126, 47 and 98 were thus read. Major Anderson's dispatch to the Government, dated steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April 18th, 1861, announced the fall of Fort Sumter, was then read by Gen. E. D. Townsend.

The raising of the old flag by Major Gen. Anderson was the next act on the programme, and when he stepped forward on the platform, the burst of joy was uncontrollable, and the gallant old soldier wept, and was for some moments unable to proceed with his remarks which were as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens and Brother Soldiers.—By the considerate appointment of the Honorable Secretary of War, I am here to fulfill the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long, years of bloody war to restore to its proper place this dear flag which floated here during the peace before the first act of this cruel rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day (great applause), and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, and let all the world proclaim Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men. (Voices, amen, amen.)

At the conclusion of his remarks he raised the halyards, and with firm and steady pull, aided by Sergeant Hart, unfurled the glorious banner amid the deafening cheers of the assemblage. Gen. Anderson and Sergeant Hart then raised the flag with an evergreen wreath attached, the occupants of the stage all joining in taking hold of the halyards. No sooner had it caught the breeze, than there was one tumultuous shout. It was an inspiring moment, grand and sublime, never to be experienced again. Our flag was there; its crimson folds tattered, but not dishonored, regenerated and baptized anew in the fire of liberty.

Gen. Anderson could with difficulty restrain his emotions, and whilst some shouted themselves hoarse, others wept and embraced like children.

When the flag reached its height the vast multitude continued for some moments to gaze at its fluttering folds.

The cheers had not subsided when the salute of one hundred guns from Sumter and a national salute from the fleet, and Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, Fort Putnam on Morris Island and Fort Johnson on James Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion, and eminently appropriate to take a part not less prominent in this national rejoicing over the restoration of the national authority.

National airs were played by the band, which was followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, the whole audience joining, and producing an effect truly thrilling.

Mr. Beecher then delivered an address in his usual eloquent and effective manner, which was frequently interrupted by applause, and the Doxology was sung to the tune of Old Hundred. Rev. Dr. Storrs pronounced the Benediction.

Foreign.

We have European dates to April 6th.

Richard Cobden, died at his chambers in Suffolk street, London, on Sunday morning, April 2d, of asthma. He was in his 61st year.

The Portuguese authorities had ordered the Confederate privateer Stonewall to leave the harbor of Lisbon, which she promptly did. On the 28th ult. the Federal steamers Niagara and Sacramento arrived at Lisbon, and apparently attempting to sail again before the time appointed by the authorities—twenty-four hours—were fired upon several times by the Belem Fort. The former vessel was struck on the poop, and a seaman killed. Both vessels then came to anchor. The commanders of both the Federal vessels state that they had no intention of sailing from port when they were fired upon by the fort, but were merely shifting their anchorage.

The American Minister immediately demanded satisfaction requiring that the Commandant of the fort should be removed, which was complied with by the Portuguese Government.

The Russian Representatives in Rome, on March 20, gave a grand banquet in honor of Gen. McClellan. Toasts were proposed to the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and the United States.

The surrender of Montevideo to Flores and occupation by the Brazillians is confirmed.

The New Bell of the Middle Dutch Church.—The new bell which was hung last week in the tower of Dr. Wyckoff's church has been received with very general acceptation, and gives entire satisfaction to the Trustees of the church and the public generally. Those who heard it Saturday afternoon and again at midnight Sunday night, were struck with the clearness, volume and purity of the tone which it gave forth. This bell, which is 218 pounds heavier than its predecessor, weighs 3,448 pounds. Its tone is D, one note lower than that of the former, and making the chord of the major third with the bell nearest it, that on the Congregational church.

Of course the new bell is from the world-renowned foundry of Meneely Brothers, at West Troy, and their high and wide-spread reputation as the best bell founders in the country is well sustained by this, as it uniformly has been by all their work.—*Albany Express.*

The new edition of Webster's Dictionary contains much new matter; some things which were never before published in any form. The volume stands as a monument of the fact, that no great work is the product of any one mind. We speak of Webster's Dictionary, Webster's Definitions, etc; but what we ascribe to him is often the result of severe and protracted labor expended upon his principles by his successors. Prof. Hadley's "Brief History," etc., and Mr. Wheeler's "Vocabulary" are original and highly valuable contributions to the present volume. The Pictorial Illustrations are neat and exact. Mr. Mahn of Berlin has revised the Etymologies of Webster, and has evinced in this revision rare learning, judgment, and skill. The etymological researches of this eminent foreigner, and the scholarship as well as tact evinced by Professors Whitney, Gilman, Dana, and others, in the definitions of the present volume, add an immense value to it.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

Domestic.

"Pulled out the Plug."—We printed an item, says the *Hartford Press*, some time ago, about a Hartford man who plugged up a hole while quarrying on the upper Delaware, in New York State, in 1860, on account of the flow of a thick unpleasant smelling fluid from a drill hole in a rock. Since the oil excitement the gentleman has been led by curiosity to make further explorations. He has "pulled out the plug," and on opening an old drill hole with a torpedo, the result was a copious flow of oil. The gentleman is Mr Simeon Goodman. He purchased the property years ago for speculative purposes, as the Erie Railroad passes near there, and needed stone from this land for bridge building. Mr. Goodman and his brother owned five acres about the quarry where the oil was struck. The location is at Hancock, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad. But the best part of the story is that Mr. Goodman's discoveries have attracted the attention of capitalists, and yesterday he disposed of a portion of his interest in the property, which has been plugged up for so many years, to New York men, for *sixty thousand dollars*, reserving still a $10,000 interest.

A Colored Clergyman turned out of a Car.—The proprietors of the Philadelphia city cars took the vote of their passengers some months since as to allowing colored persons to ride in the same car with whites and it was decided in the negative. The *Philadelphia North American* states that one day last week Rev. J. W. Allston, pastor of the colored Episcopal church in this city, got upon the platform of a Lombard street car, to ride down town. The driver objected, and the incident drew a crowd. The conductor declined to proceed. Mr. Allston declined to alight. At this juncture the conductor stepped off the car, walked down Twelfth street to Alderman Morrow's office, one square distant. He there took out a warrant against Mr. Allston on a charge of assault and battery and inciting to riot. Alderman Morrow's constable walked up to the car and removed the divine, who was then ordered to enter bail to answer at court, which he did. It does not appear that Mr. Allston was guilty of any other offence than riding in the car.

Distressing Casualty.—Rev. Frederick A. Parmenter, pastor of the Congregational church in Elizabeth, N. J., was instantly killed on Friday the 7th inst., under the following painful circumstances: He was trying to reach the 9.20 A. M. train which had just left the depot, in the First ward, and finding himself too late, he attempted to get on at the First street crossing, while the train was in motion. In doing this, his foot slipped and he fell under the car—the wheels of which passed over his head, crushing it to a pulp. The engineer seeing Mr. P. attempting to get on, warned him against it, and promised to stop the train. But it is presumed his signal was misunderstood. Mr. Parmenter was a single man, about twenty-five years of age, from Oswego, New York.

Davis as a Prophet.—In the spring of '61, in a speech in Stevenson, Alabama, Jeff. Davis uttered the following bit of prophecy: "Your border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within sixty days, as we will be your only friends. England will recognize us, and a glorious future is before us. The grass will grow in the Northern cities where the pavements have been worn by the tread of commerce. We will carry war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch await the armies in the densely populated cities."

A woman in Pittsburgh, Penn., has recovered $3250 of a physician in consequence of his negligence or lack of skill in treating her husband's broken leg. The doctor who was called in pronounced the injury a mere flesh wound, and treated it with wet cloths and bandages, and cotton dipped in ink, until the wound became so offensive that no one could remain in the room. Another doctor was then consulted, who found that mortification had extended so far that amputation, which was at last resorted to, failed to save the poor man's life.

Two women, each claiming the same soldier as her husband—as also the State pay due her as his wife—appeared before a Newark justice on Saturday. Each substantiated her claim to the man, but the one having the prior right bought off her rival by drawn on condition of abandoning all future claim upon husband or money.

Stacy G. Potts, late Associate Justice of Supreme Court, died at Trenton on Sunday evening, in the 66th year of his age. He was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court by Governor Price. Since retiring from the bench, he has led a quiet life, being for several years an invalid.

One hundred and nine pouches of rebel mail from Richmond, and twenty-two from Petersburgh, were sent through the post office to the War Department for examination on the 10th inst. All the pouches and locks were recognized as having belonged to the United States Government.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature providing for equality of accommodations in theatres and places of amusements for all persons, without regard to color or race. The penalty is forfeiture of license.

A stone bearing the inscription "P. C. W., 1769," was found in tearing down an old building in Newark a few days since. This is said to be one of the few remaining mementoes of the last century in that city.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have decided to rebuild those portions of the building destroyed by fire, and to make them fire-proof, at a cost of $120,000, which will be paid from the surplus fund of the institution.

Deserters are being hired by the farmers of Maryland, Pennsylvania and the more distant States, at prices ranging from eight to ten dollars a month, Government paying their fare to where they desire to go.

The whole number of persons on board the steamer General Lyon, when she was burned, was 572, of whom only 99 are known to have been saved. Among the passengers were 103 women and 30 children.

It is stated that the fisheries of Gloucester have been unusually successful this year, so far. One firm had $20,000 worth of fish brought in, caught in a few weeks, in ten trips, averaging $2,000 each.

Thurlow Weed has removed his residence to New York city, and has rented the house of Mr. Raymond of the *Times*, whose family are going to Europe to reside for a year or two.

Commercial.

Tuesday, April 17, 1865.

Business of every kind has been almost entirely suspended since the sad event of Friday last. There appears to be no interest in financial affairs at present, the feeling of the public being confined to expressions of deep sorrow at the loss of one so vitally identified with the nation's hopes at the most critical period of its history. Business transactions are as little thought of as in a suddenly bereaved family.

The Stock Boards adjourned on Saturday, without transacting any business, and the banks closed their doors at noon. A few persons felt disposed to operate in gold, and it was quoted as high as 162.

Yesterday there was but one session at the Stock Exchange, with but a light business. Prices, however, were very firm, with an upward tendency.

Gold opened at 152 but fell during the day to 149, closing this afternoon at 148⅝.

The supply of surplus funds coming upon the market for employment, is largely in excess of the demand, and rates for call loans range from five to six per cent., and in exceptional cases large sums have been offered at four per cent.

Bank Statement.

The Weekly Averages of the old Associated Local Banks of this city of New York for the week ending Saturday last, April 15, compares as follows with the previous statement of April 8, and with the corresponding week of last year; to which we add the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,385,376
Decrease in Specie	262,387
Increase in Deposits	2,912,680

	April 14, '64.	April 15, '65.	April 8, '65.
Capital	$69,722,608	$81,656,172	$81,656,172
Loans	188,703,699	141,723,780	139,398,354
Specie	21,687,670	17,693,168	17,965,555
Deposits	168,356,790	130,857,920	127,446,240
In Sub-Treasury	29,199,316	34,398,600	33,627,353

The ten National Banks now in the Clearing House report as follows:

	April 15.	April 8.
Capital	$25,000,000	$24,500,000
Loans	64,784,365	64,815,481
Specie	1,840,566	2,090,421
Deposits	47,458,025	47,404,941

The increase of Capital, $500,000, is from the reorganization of the old Seventh Ward Bank—for some months out of business—as the National Seventh Ward Bank of New York.

The changes in the entire or combined Bank statement, Local and National, since last Monday, are as follows:

Increase in Capital		$500,000
Increase in Loans		2,354,250
Increase in Specie		512,245
Increase in Deposits		2,965,760
Legal Tender:		
April 15	$51,061,462	
April 8	$46,424,950	
Increase		4,636,507

The Bank returns show an increased supply of Legal Tender Money by nearly five millions over last Monday, and $8,072,079 since the 1st of April. Owing to the ease in the market, and the moderate borrowing on the part of Brokers, the Banks are not able to lend out their Greenback balances in proportion to their weekly accumulation. The stock of Specie is down half a million in Bank, and up about a million and three-quarters in the Treasury Office, of which $500,000 is from the San Francisco Office, and the remainder from Customs, which continue to be paid in on a liberal scale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A calamity similar to the one this nation has been just called to bear, under any other Government would have caused a rapid decline in National securities. United States Bonds have risen one per cent. since last Friday, although on Saturday there was an unsettled feeling in regard to them. President Johnson has the unqualified support of the financial community, and the people are more determined now than ever that he shall enter upon the great responsibilities that have so suddenly been placed upon him with their united and cordial support. Many think that Europeans will send back our bonds on receipt of the news of President Lincoln's death; but the people on the other side of the water will not probably act till they know the full effect of such an event here.

Hon. John A. Stewart, U. S. Assistant Treasurer at this port, favors the public with the following important extract from a private letter, written by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and dated Washington, Sunday, April 16, 1865:

"My Dear Sir:—You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of Government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of Government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions, or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to the centre, does not even stagger for a moment a Government like ours.

"Very truly yours,
"H. McCulloch.

"*John A. Stewart, Esq., New York.*"

Last week's sales of the National 7.30 Loan were the heaviest reported since the panic in March, having amounted to $20,149,200, or a daily average of $3,358,200, (as against the daily average of only $2,412,433 the preceding week, and $2,331,360 the week ending April 1,) as follows:—Monday, $2,873,650; Tuesday, $3,132,400; Wednesday, $3,526,000; Thursday, $3,264,500; Friday, $3,612,000; Saturday, $3,710,250. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan during the week averaged about 2,300 a day, as against 1,650 week ending April 8, and 1,652 week ending April 1.

DRY GOODS.

The market has been fairly active, but at greatly reduced rates. A large business has been done at the auction houses, mostly in imported goods, which are going off freely. There are very many country buyers here, and they are now purchasing quite freely. The order removing restrictions upon trade in certain parts of the South has given an additional impetus to business.

COTTON.—Duty, 5 cents ℔ lb.

New York Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary ... ℔ lb.	$—23	$—22	$—22	$—23
Good Ordinary	—28	—26	—26	—27
Middling	—35	—35	—31	—35
Good Middling	—40	—40	—40	—41
Middling Fair	—43	—43	—43	—44
Fair	—	—	—	—

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings, Brown, Standard ... ℔ yard	—42½@ — —
Sheetings, Brown, Seconds	—39 @ —40
Sheetings, Agawam, Tremont, &c.	—37 @ — —
Sheetings, Pepperell, Waterville, &c.	—22 @ —30
Shirtings, Brown, 7-8, Standard	—42½@ — —
Shirtings, Brown, 3-4, Standard	—30 @ —31
Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached, Wamsutta and New York Mills	—42½@ — —
Lonsdale, White Rock, &c.	—36 @ —35
Other makes	—22 @ —27
Drills, Brown, Standards	—42½@ — —
Drills, others	—40 @ — —
Stripes, Amoskeag	—55 @ — —
Stripes, others	—22 @ —55
Ticks, Amoskeag	—60 @ —62½
Ticks, York	—58 @ —60
Ticks, others	—28 @ —40
Denims, Amoskeag	—53 @ —60
Denims, York	—55 @ — —
Denims, others	—28 @ —32
Prints, Merrimack	—21 @ —22
Prints, Sprague's	—20 @ — —
Prints, Dunnell's	—18 @ — —
Prints, others	—15 @ —2
Delaines	—60 @ —80
Ginghams, Clinton	—25 @ — —
Ginghams, others	—21 @ —25
American Delaines	—2 @ —27
Cotton Jeans, Pepperell Black	—3 @ —35
Cotton Jeans, others	—16 @ —28
Cotton Checks	—25 @ —35
Cambrics	—15 @ —18
Sateens, Slater's	—16 @ —21
Cotton Flannels, Brown and Bleached	—30 @ —66
Cloth, all wool	2 — @ 3 —
Beaver, Esquimaux	3 50 @ 5 50
Beaver, Castor	3 50 @ 5 50
Doeskins	1 75 @ 3 —
Cassimeres	1 25 @ 2 —
Satinets	—70 @ 1 15
Flannels	—40 @ —85
Shirting Flannel	—37½@ —45
Printing Cloth, 44 by 48	—7 @ — —
Printing Cloth, 48 by 52	—7 @ —7½
Printing Cloth, 52 by 56	—7½@ —8
Printing Cloth, 56 by 56	—8 @ —8½
Printing Cloth, 56 by 60	—8½@ —9
Printing Cloth, 60 by 60	—9 @ —9½
Printing Cloth, 60 by 64	—9½@ —10
Printing Cloth, 64 by 64	—10 @ — —
Balmoral Skirts	2 — @ 3 10
Spool Cotton—Coats'—℔ doz.	1 — @ 1 25
Silesias	—27 @ —28

Business Notices.

Omnibusses and Horse Railroads.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons.—*Gentlemen*:—I have for many years used your valuable medicine, the Pain Killer on my horses, and can testify to its efficacy in curing Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c.

I have the utmost confidence in the Pain Killer, and therefore recommend it to the public as the best remedy for horse flesh yet discovered. No farmer or owner of horses should be without it constantly on hand. I have had over forty horses in constant use, in the omnibus business, and have never known it to fail in any case where I have used it.

LEWIS A. PHILLIPS,
(34) Providence, R. I.

The Vengeance of Jealousy.—The Sultana Djemil has recently perpetrated a most atrocious crime in the murder of a beautiful odalisque of the harem. The victim, a peerless Circassian, was remarkable for her beautiful and lustrous hair, while the winter of age has shed its snow on the wrinkled temples of the Sultana. The Sultan, it appears, was deeply smitten with the beautiful Circassian, and coldly received the caresses of the Sultana, who endeavored by every means to win the Sultan's love. Failing in this, she had the Circassian bowstringed. It was then discovered that she was indebted for her beauty to the use of Sterling's Ambrosia. It is said the Sultana is now trying it upon her own blanched tresses, believing she can again regain her lord's affection by the magical effect which the Ambrosia has upon the hair.

Lung and Chronic Diseases treated successfully at Drs. S. S. & S. E. Strong's Remedial Institute, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. For a description of the various diseases they make a specialty, and full information of the Institute, send for a circular.

Holloway's Pills.—Fever and Ague.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease, are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage—"a remedy worse than the disease."—Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists.

A Box of the Much Celebrated
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF
Sent, paid, by Mail, for 30 cents.
J. DURNO, 314 Greenwich street, N. Y.

Business Notices.

We, the Undersigned, cordially recommend to the notice of the friends of "THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION," the offer of E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. to devote to this object twenty-five per cent of their Retail Sales of *Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs*, for the fortnight commencing April 24, as set forth in their advertisement.
GEO. H. STUART Pres. U. S. Christian Commission.
J. T. DURYEA.
H. DYER, Sec. N. Y. Branch Christian Commission.
MORRIS K. JESUP.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
WM. E. DODGE, Chairman, N. Y. Branch.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
Notice to Everybody.
TWO WEEKS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

During the fortnight commencing April 24, we will devote 25 per cent. of all the retail sales at our counter, of
ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Also Remittances by Mail for the same, when so specified,
TO THE
RELIEF OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.
Orders by mail for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1st, will be received and the 25 per cent. paid over.
The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when required.
The goods will be sold at our usual printed catalogue prices.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 BROADWAY,
Three Doors from St. Nicholas Hotel, NEW YORK.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,
OBTAINED AT GREAT EXPENSE,
And forming a complete Photographic History of the Great Union Contest.
Bull Run, Yorktown, Gettysburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Fredericksburg, Fairfax, Dutch Gap, Pontoon Trains, Hanover Junction, Lookout Mountain, Chickahominy, City Point, Nashville, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Belle Plain, Monitors, Chattanooga, Fort Morgan, Atlanta, &c., &c.
Everybody is interested in these memorable scenes. Just published by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway.
Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,
for Wood, Leather, Crockery, and other substances, is the best ever invented. It is so ... that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush, (family package), 25 cents each.
Sold everywhere. HILTON BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
On receipt of 50 cents, a family package will be sent by mail.

A Point on Which all Physicians Agree.
Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that
STIMULANTS AND INVIGORANTS
are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in by-gone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities, had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,
are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army and are accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climatic influences, the has ever been tested by experience. In cases of
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT,
we state without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

We should not suffer from a Cough, which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of Genuine Cod Liver Oil in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In John C. Baker & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantee of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia.

Financial.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE PRESENTED to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

The National Park Bank
OF NEW YORK,

in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK
in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this Fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
No. 891. Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
98 Wall Street, New York,
ARE
U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
POPULAR 7-30 LOAN,

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment. We also receive all Legal Tender *Five Per Cent. Notes*, and allow the accrued interest to date of subscription.

The 7.30 Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.

Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of the notes on hand at our office for immediate delivery.

Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.

We also keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all kinds of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
98 Wall street, New York.

Atlantic Savings Bank,
CHATHAM SQUARE; NEW YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
5 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 1st, will receive interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

Financial.

INTERESTING
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
RELATING TO THE
7-30 U. S. LOAN.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who under Secretary Chase, had the management of the popular 500 million 5-20 Loan, and who was afterwards appointed by Secretary Fessenden the General Agent to dispose of the Loans of the Government, has been continued by Secretary McCulloch, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of the "Seven-Thirty Loan" now before the Public.

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is, what are its peculiar merits, how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question.—Why is this Loan called the "Seven Thirty" Loan?

Answer.—It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each	$50	note.
Two cents " "	100	"
Ten " "	500	"
Twenty " "	1,000	"
One dollar " "	5,000	"

2d Question.—When and how can they be obtained?

Answer.—They are for sale, at *par*, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question.—When is the interest payable, and how can it be collected?

Answer.—The coupons or interest tickets are due 15th of December and 15th of June in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question.—When must the Government pay off these 7-30s?

Answer.—They are due in three years from the 15th of June, 1865, viz., on the 15th of June, 1868.

5th Question.—Must I receive back my money as soon as 1868?

Answer.—*No!* not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives *you* the *right* to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount, at *par*, of the famous and popular **5-20 Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan.**

6th Question.—How much do you consider this privilege of conversion into 5-20 Loan to be worth?

Answer.—5-20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are, to-day, worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the three years, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium, added to the interest you receive, will give you at least ten per cent. per annum for your money, but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time, whether a resumption of specie payments occurs before that period or not.

7th Question.—What other advantage is there in investing in the 7-30 Loan?

Answer.—They cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this saves you from one to three per cent. on your income, as all railroad and other bonds and stocks, mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question.—How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer.—The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. *Our Government has twice paid off all her debt*, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a *First Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is held and firmly bound for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep idle, and closed up, their gold and greenbacks, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, and pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties) over 10 per cent, and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question.—Is this new issue in all respects like the one you have been selling for some weeks?

Answer.—It is precisely like it, save that the period for converting the notes into 5-20 gold bearing bonds, has been extended ten months. This addition of time imparts a greater value to the new notes, in the judgment of many investors.

10th Question.—How many of this new issue of Seven-Thirties are there?

Answer.—It has been decided to issue $300,000,000 in this form. If the war should speedily end (and it looks as if it was quite near its end,) it may not be necessary to issue any further portion of the six hundred millions authorized by the recent Act of Congress.

11th Question.—How long will it take you to sell these three hundred millions?

Answer.—There are about 1,000 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand of private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people. In less than four months they will be all sold and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. McCulloch, who earnestly desires that the *people* of the whole land (as well as the capitalists) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of *this most desirable investment.*

Let none delay, but subscribe at once, through the nearest responsible Bank or Bankers.

For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
at their Philadelphia and Washington Offices, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

Financial.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX Per Cent.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium, which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation, adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each one, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note.
Two cents " " "	$100	"
Ten " " "	$500	"
20 " " "	$1000	"
$1 " " "	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Philadelphia.

Robinson & Ogden,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 BROAD STREET,
(Two doors from Wall,)
NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL AT BEST RATES
U. S. Six per cent. 1881s, (Registered and Coupon.)
U. S. Six per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds, (Registered and Coupon.)
U. S. Five per cent. Ten-Forty Bonds, (Registered and Coupon.)
U. S. Six per cent. One Year Certificates of Indebtedness.
U. S. Seven Three-Tenths per cent. Treasury Notes, (old and new issue.)
U. S. Six per cent. New Five-Twenty Bonds.
And all classes of Government Securities.

Subscriptions received for all Loans issued by the Government, with liberal deductions on large amounts.

Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

All orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, will receive our personal attention.

ROBINSON & OGDEN.

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BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN
Government Securities
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

New 7.30 LOAN for immediate delivery in sums to suit, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, bearing date Aug. 15, 1864.

Banks and Bankers supplied at usual discount.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness Bought and Sold.

Stocks purchased and sold at Board of Brokers.

Business paper discounted as usual.

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AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
No. 80 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall street,
Dealers in Every Description of Government Security. All Sizes of
7-30s
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
This Bank allows to BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Mackenzie & Mitchell,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 34 PINE STREET,
Wm. Mackenzie. } NEW YORK.
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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and British Provinces.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, Etc.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
Wm. S. Herriman, Pres. L. I. Bank; Geo. L. Sampson, Cashier, do.; Hosea Webster, Pres. Brooklyn Savings Bank; Wm. G. Browning & Co., New York; Sullivan, Randolph & Budd, N. Y.; R. P. Getty & Son, N. Y.; H. N. Camp, Esq., (Camp, Brunson & Sherry,) N. Y.; Geo. Mackenzie, Esq. No. 7 Broadway, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE GRASSES.

The following is compiled from the Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department at Washington:—

In 1864 the corn crop, as valued by this Department, is estimated at $527,718,183 and the hay crop at $365,707,074. No census has ever been taken of the acreage and annual value of pasture lands; but, taking the number of [illegible] value of their pasturage for the [illegible] basis, the value of their pasturage would be $187,392,511. Added to the value of the [illegible] the total value of the grasses would be $555,099,585.

The number and kinds of grasses.—There are about four thousand distinct species but these include the cereals and sugar-producing plants. In England there are 135 species of those commonly called grasses which there as here differ in many things—in time of maturity, hardiness, nutrition, one best adapted for a certain season, and another for a season unlike it; one for a clay soil, another for a sandy loam; one, like the blue-grass, taking hold slowly from its weak early growth, but enduring for many years, another, as the red clover, growing rapidly from its germination, but brief in its existence.

Of the many kinds in this country there are few generally cultivated, and, in this article, those which will be noticed are the Kentucky blue-grass, the orchard grass, the red clover, timothy, and redtop. The first two are used for pastures, the third for pastures and meadow, and the fourth and fifth for meadows, but all may be grown in the same pasture.

1. The *Kentucky blue-grass* is the principal grass for permanent pastures. It is known by other names, as June grass, from the time of its ripening its seed; green grass from its color in the Northern and Middle States and Virginia; but in Kentucky and the Western States, where the climate and the soil of many parts of those States are very favorable to its growth, it is known by the name we have given it. Here it acquires, from the vigor of its growth, a blue tinge of color. From its tenacity of life, and from its general use, it will be found to occupy all waste fields in a few years.

2. *The orchard grass.*—In England this grass is called the cocksfoot, from the resemblance of its seed-head to the foot of that fowl. The cocksfoot grass is found to compose, in large proportion, the herbage of some of the most famed pastures in Devonshire, Lincolnshire, &c., England. It yields a weight of hay much greater than that of rye-grass, and its hay is also much superior in nourishing properties, and contains most nutritive matter when the seeds are ripe.

The blue grasses have a spring and fall growth only; during the summer their yield is but small. Timothy is slow in its growth after it is mown, but the orchard grass grows rapidly during all seasons. It is the earliest grass we have, and it remains green during the winter. Its strong tufts uphold the snow, and hence it is well suited for winter grazing, by sheep, in deep snows.

Mr. Sanders, of Kentucky, was one of the best farmers of that State, and he bears this testimony of the excellent qualities of this grass:

"My observation and experience have induced me to rely mainly on orchard grass and clover; indeed, I now sow no other sort of grass-seed. These grasses mixed make the best of hay of all [illegible] adapted [illegible] climate [illegible]. Orchard grass is ready for grazing in the spring ten or twelve days sooner than any other that affords a full bite. When grazed down, and stock turned off, it will be ready for re-grazing in less than half the time required for Kentucky blue-grass. It stands a severe drought better than any other grass, keeping green and growing when other sorts are dried up. In summer it will grow more in a day than blue-grass will in a week."

3. *Timothy.*—Nearly all the hay which enters into the commerce of this country is made from this grass. It has greater weight and more nutriment in the same bulk than any other kind. Its great yield, its adaptation to lands too moist or wet for grain crops, the time of its maturing being after the grain harvests, and the continued growth of nutritive elements in the blades and stalks during and after the flowering and the ripening of the seed, make it the best of our grasses for hay. Its defects are, that it does not start early in the spring; that the aftermath grows slowly, although it is very nutritious, and that when fed alone as hay it is binding from its heating qualities. For the farm stock it is best to feed it with other less heating foddering substances, as corn fodder or clover hay.

This grass is indigenous to Great Britain where it is called catstail, from the resemblance of the panicle to a cat's tail. But in this country it has derived its name from Timothy Hanson, who was the first to bring it into public notice.

4. *Red clover.*—The red clover is of two kinds—the *small*, blooming twice in the season, the second of which is seed-producing and the *large*, which blooms but once. The latter is not yet generally known, being limited to a few localities. It is far more productive than the small, grows comparatively better on poor soil, but its hay is coarse. The time of its ripening the seed renders it well adapted to mixing with timothy, which by its strong growth assists in holding up the clover, for it falls on the ground when raised by itself alone.

The objections to clover are, that having a root with a crown it is forced upwards by the expansion of the soil in winter freezing and is often frozen out. To a considerable extent this may be helped by rolling in the spring. It is a biennial plant, and not perennial, and hence requires to be re-sown often. But it readily seeds itself when not pastured too closely in the fall, and meadows of mixed clover and timothy will endure many years without breaking up.

5. *Redtop.*—In low, moist, or wet situations the redtop is an excellent meadow grass, for it is finer than timothy, but in dry grounds it is almost worthless. It is a pest to dry pastures, rooting out nearly all other grasses, yet producing a very light yield. As a meadow grass it has a most excellent quality in its late ripening, and in its remaining long uninjured after maturing its seed. To the farmer, therefore, who has much meadow land, and a limited amount of labor, it is valuable because of these qualities.

The kind and quantities of seed to be sown.—Pastures should be formed of different varieties of grasses, for two reasons. The *first* one is, that no single kind possesses all the requisites needed. Thus it is desirable that the soil should be occupied *at once* by the grasses, that weeds and bushes may be prevented from growing. Blue-grass is scarcely seen for two years after the seed is sown, so weak and slow is its first growth. But orchard and timothy grasses grow rapidly, but give way to the blue-grass as it attains size. They will afford pasture much sooner than the blue-grass. It is also desirable that the defects in the growth of one grass should be counterbalanced by excellencies in another. Blue-grass, as already stated, does not grow much during the summer months, but the orchard grass does. It has an earlier start than either the timothy or blue-grass. In pastures the sod formed by the grass should be thick and elastic. Those qualities the blue grass has, whilst the sod of the other two is inclined to be tufty, and thin, and unelastic. A union of these respective excellences is much to be desired, and hence these grasses should be mixed.

A *second* reason for having mixed grasses is in the fact that the same plant does not thrive well a long time without the condition of the soil is changed. Thus clover and rank-growing weeds, as the rag-weed, and trees, cannot do as well when succeeding the same as another plant. Whether it is because each plant leaves an excrement in the soil that is food to another plant, but a poison to itself, or whether there is exhausted a certain proportion of the elements of growth in the soil, essential to its most vigorous growth, are questions not yet fully determined. But in either case we see a reason for the fact that mixed grasses will yield a greater amount of food than if the ground is fully occupied by one kind only.

The *proportion* of seed sown to the acre is about three quarts of timothy and eight quarts each of stripped orchard and blue-grass seed. But precise *quantities* should not be regarded, for whilst preserving the proper *proportions*, no one should stint the amount of seed sown. Liberality is the best policy, as it is better to grow grasses than weeds.

SHEEP SHOW AND SHEARING.

The Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of New York have decided to hold a Fair or Show at Canandaigua, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May. Premiums to the amount of nearly $1500 [illegible] which "may be competed for by residents of the United States or any other country," on becoming members of the Association, by the payment of one dollar. The *Rural New Yorker* gives the following programme of the prizes:—

Merinos are divided in the Prize List into three classes:—1st. "American Merinos." 2d. "Fine Merinos"—yielding a wool adapted to the production of fine broadcloths and other fabrics requiring a staple of equal quality. 3d. "Delaine Merinos" yielding wool adapted to the manufacture of delaines and similar fabrics, length of staple being a leading consideration, but in which neither extreme fineness of fibre as required in the second class, nor great weight of fleece as required in the first, are to be regarded as absolute essentials. The 4th class is entitled "Long Wooled Sheep," and includes the English breeds and varieties usually comprised under that designation. The 5th class is entitled "Middle Wooled Sheep" and includes the varieties usually so classed. Each of the five classes is arranged in four divisions as follows; Best ram, two years old or over—best yearling ram. Best pen of 5 ewes, two years old or over—best pen of 5 yearling ewes. In each division first, second, and third prizes, consisting respectively of $30, $20, and $10, are offered—making $60 offered in each division, and $240 in each class. There is a sweepstakes class including all Merinos—the amount of [illegible] paid to the best ram and best pen of five ewes being $50 each. The sum of $5 is to be added to the prize received by the ram, or any pen of ewes which is sheared on the ground and the fleece weighed under the direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board will decide how many out of each pen of ewes is to be shorn. Each exhibiter will provide his own shearers. Prizes of $10, $8, and $6 are to be awarded to the three best shearers. Competitors for the shearing premiums, if not engaged to shear prize sheep, will be permitted to exhibit their skill by shearing other sheep. D. D. T. Moore, Esq., of Rochester, offered a special prize of $50 for the fleece shorn on the grounds, of a year's growth, which, on being cleansed by the manufacturer, yields the greatest weight of wool in proportion to the live weight of the sheep.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association to arrange, for a public sheep shearing and exhibition, announce that the shearing and exhibition will be held on the grounds of the Licking County Agricultural Society, near Newark, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 10th, 11th. The following premiums are offered to the best shearers, viz: $15, $10, and $5, to the best second and third, of boys under eighteen years of age; and the same sums to shearers over eighteen years of age.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

When seed corn has not been saved in autumn, it should be selected from the crib with much care. Choose the long ears, with large kernels and small cob. Let every ear be broken in two, before shelling. If the pith and cob be bright, the seed will vegetate; but if they appear to have been water-soaked and are dark-colored and somewhat mouldy, the vitality of the germs has been injured, if not entirely destroyed. Then with an ax cut off an inch of the top end of the ears selected, and all the irregular kernels at the large end. They can be cut off quicker than shelled off. The small kernels on the tip, and irregular ones on the butt of the ear will not produce as much, nor as handsome grain as those that grow in the middle of the cob. By continuing to plant the small kernels of the little end of ears, for a few years in succession, the ears will be shorter, and the kernels smaller; and the irregular kernels of the butt end will produce ears destitute of kernels in rows. The writer once planted irregular kernels for a few successive years, and the product was short, thick ears, the kernels of irregular form, not in rows, on large cobs. When seed corn is obtained from another part of the country, it will usually ripen earlier when carried south of the locality where it grew. A few miles, however, would make no perceptible difference. The practice of some farmers in Central New York is, to obtain seed that grew near the shores of lakes and rivers, which had ripened ten to fourteen days before that grown on the upland. By this means their corn is usually fit to cut up a few days sooner than it would have been, if they had planted their own seed, and will often escape early frost.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHEN TO FATTEN BEEF.—A farmer of large experience tells us he fats his beef in summer, and only calculates to have them hold their own, and be ready for sale when the market suits him; and he calculates that four quarts of meal, with good pasturage in summer and early autumn, will make as much beef as eight quarts of new corn-meal with the best of hay, in cold weather.

IRISH MODE OF GROWING POTATOES.—A writer on Irish agriculture in the *Mark Lane Express*, says:

A large proportion of the potato crop is grown in "lazy-beds," that is, beds of about 4 feet wide upon which the potato sets are placed, and then covered with earth thrown out of the space between the beds. The latter is commonly from 18 inches to 2 feet in width, according to the nature of the soil, shallow soils requiring a wider space than those which are deeper, in order to obtain a sufficient quantity of earth to cover the beds. A second covering is given, with more earth from the space between the beds, before the shoots begin to appear. This plan of growing potatoes has originated in a want of draining, and potatoes grown on these beds are drier in the case of damp soils than those grown in drills (ridges,) but the produce is not quite so large in the beds as it is when the crop is grown in drills, especially when the land is in a fair state of dryness. Some attempts are made to hand-weed the crop during the summer, but that operation is seldom sufficient to keep down the weeds, and at the close of autumn, when the stalks of the potatoes have become decayed, the beds are so completely covered over with weeds, that it is almost difficult for a stranger to understand that any other crop has been grown on the land during that season. Many of these weeds have produced seed, which in their turn spring up and choke future crops.

BUY THE BEST!

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

In [illegible] of material and workmanship, as well as in [illegible] principle, the BUCKEYE is universally recognized as

THE STANDARD.

Orders will now be filled at the following

NET CASH PRICES.

Machines Delivered at New York or Poughkeepsie.

No. 2 Mower, 4 feet 1 inch cut	$175 00
No. 1 Mower, 4 feet 8 inch cut	200 00
No. 1 Mower and Reaper, 5 feet cut in reaping	240 00

COMPUTED IN FARM PRODUCE, OR CONTRASTED WITH THE COST OF LABOR, OUR MACHINES ARE CHEAPER TO THE FARMER THAN WHEN PRICES WERE NOMINALLY THE LOWEST.

The great scarcity and high price of labor will compel Farmers to rely almost entirely upon machinery in gathering their hay and grain crops.

The Buckeye has always been sold out of the market greatly in advance of all other Machines, and those Farmers who mean to secure the BEST should order at once.

Circulars can be obtained of any of our Agents, or will be forwarded by mail.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
Manufactory, Poughkeepsie, New York.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
165 Greenwich street, New York.

PACIFIC GUANO.

AGENCY FOR THE [illegible] GUANO.

WE ARE RECEIVING a constant supply of this superior Guano, which is a powerful and rich cultivator, capable of carrying the crops through the season, maturing the same before the early frost or leaving the soil enriched by the addition of phosphate of lime and animal matters.

It does not impoverish the land as Peruvian, but its effect is continued on succeeding crops, as a single application will prove.

It is adapted to every kind of soil, and all the various crops—

GRASS, GRAIN, CORN, POTATOES, ROOT CROPS, TOBACCO, &c.,

as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received.

It has been used with great success in the cultivation of tobacco; when applied in the hill in setting the plants, it gives them a fine start.

Every Farmer and Gardener should use it.

Country merchants should supply themselves with this article, as its introduction will lead to a large increasing business in the same.

A pamphlet containing directions for use and testimonials will be forwarded on application.

J. O. BAKER & CO.,
131 Pearl street, New York.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the oldest manufacturers of fertilizers in the United States, again offer for sale this celebrated manure, uniform in quality and at lower prices than any other fertilizer in market. Twenty-five years' trial by thousands of farmers, prove its superiority over all other fertilizers for Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes, and Garden Vegetables.

The Company manufacture also Bone Tafeu, a substitute for superphosphate and Guano from bones, blood, offal, night soil, and Peruvian Guano, ground fine. Price, $45 per ton.

Pamphlets containing directions for use, prices, &c., may be obtained free by addressing a letter to the office of the Company, 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE FINEST, NEW, AND WELL-TESTED VARIETIES,

AT LOW PRICES.

We offer a fine lot of the following, viz.:—

Russell's Prolific	$2 per 100
Buffalo Seedling	2 " 100
French's Seedling	2 " 100
Triomphe de Gand	2 " 100
Victoria	2 " 100
Hooker, &c. THE FINEST FLAVORED BERRY YET	3 " 100

Wilson's Albany, and Old Sorts, at Low Rates.

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THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY
For Upland and Garden Cultivation.

April, May and June are the best months for planting this excellent and easily grown fruit in Gardens and Market Gardens. The crop here last season, in my method of cultivation, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation on a small or large scale, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, together with a priced descriptive catalogue of all seeds, Fruit and Flowering Trees and Shrubs, and plants required for the Farm, Garden, or Nursery. All the new Strawberries are ready for delivery, prepaid by mail. Now is the time to plant for a bearing crop. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

SEEDS AND PLANTS BY MAIL.

FRESH SEED of all kinds, and all the new STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, and other Plants, prepaid by mail. Catalogues now ready, with prices.

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MENEELY'S WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. (ESTABLISHED IN 1826.) Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, &c., made of genuine bell-metal, (copper and tin,) mounted with Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted. Orders and inquiries addressed to the undersigned, or to our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, will have prompt attention, and an illustrated catalogue sent free, upon application.

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West Troy, N. Y.

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Call and examine something urgently needed by everybody, or samples will be sent free by mail for 50 cents, that retails for $6. R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

Medical.

CHRONIC CATARRH:

ITS SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, AND EFFECTS.

A FEW PRACTICAL REMARKS BY

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh."

No. 34 St. Mark's Place, New York.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and those cavities of the head communicating with them. Insignificant as it appears in its first stages it is apt in its progress to become instrumental in causing the loss or impairment of smell, taste, hearing, and sight, and of creating serious constitutional derangements, not unfrequently resulting in consumption.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

A feeling of irritation, sensitiveness heat or pain is experienced in the nose, the edges of which are red and swollen, one which is stopped up sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, rendering respiration through it either difficult or impossible. The irritation in the nose produces a frequent desire to sneeze, and is accompanied with a discharge of either clear thin water, or what is oftener the case, a profuse, thick, yellowish and extremely offensive matter, which forms one of the most characteristic features of the disease, and is a source of the greatest annoyance and danger. As the disease progresses, the discharge becomes purulent, increases in quantity, and assumes an exceedingly fetid odor. It escapes not only by the nose, but passes into the throat, producing irritation there, and requiring frequent expectoration, hawking, or scraping for its removal; as it passes into the throat is very much facilitated by a horizontal position of the body; sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking in consequence, and many are obliged to lie in a semi-recumbent position to obtain the necessary sleep.

Owing to the heat in the head the watery portion of the secretion often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or after some stimulant has been swallowed. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes attacking the bones when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge.

The breath assumes an excessively fetid and sickening odor, and becomes occasionally so offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, which become weak and irritable. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the sense of taste is, less frequent, is produced on taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound is heard in the ears and hearing becomes quite thick or stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon may be repeated several times, until hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head of every conceivable description, materially increasing the distress of the sufferer.

The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pale, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is [illegible] the [illegible], which is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory, and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated.

This is manifested by a disposition to drowsiness and sleep, an aversion to either physical or mental exertion, and a feeling of fatigue and weakness.

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling down ward, and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that, after heredity, predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerably in different individuals, and the degree of their severity depends upon constitutional idiosyncrasies and various external influences. With some the complaint continues for a number of years in a mild form, and without causing any of the injurious results above described, while with others all the worst effects are produced in a short space of time, and cases, apparently most harmless in the start, through imprudent exposure, additional cold, or unfavorable changes of the weather, suddenly exhibit all the violence and malignity which characterize the severest ones.

Treatment of Catarrh.

Catarrh has been considered an incurable disease, and, on the strength of that supposition, has been neglected by both the profession and the public.

The author has for years past made this complaint his special study; was the first to publish a minute description of its nature, symptoms and effects; and has, by doing so, directed the attention of both the profession and the public to the vast importance of the subject.

By the sure and effective means of the treatment as instituted and perfected by him, he has proved beyond dispute the curability of catarrh, if properly treated. All doubts of the correctness of this statement will be dispelled by the perusal of the annexed testimonials from parties occupying well-known positions in society.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New York.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Lighthill to those afflicted with catarrh or diseases of the throat, as I have myself suffered for some years from those difficulties, and been relieved by the Doctor's efficient and skillful treatment.

J. S. BEECHER,
Firm of Ives, Beecher & Co., 95 Front street.

FROM MAJ. ALVIN WALKER, PAYMASTER, U. S. A.
No. 65 BLEECKER ST., NEW YORK.

I have been suffering from catarrh in a severe and complicated form for many years, which was very much aggravated by exposure in the field, and threatened the most serious consequences.

I placed myself under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill, who was highly recommended to me, and to whom I am indebted for a radical cure.

I cannot but speak in terms of the highest praise of Dr. Lighthill's skill and method in treating catarrh.

ALVIN WALKER.

No. 107 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW YORK.

I cheerfully add my testimony in regard to Dr. Lighthill's treatment of catarrh, as I have experienced the greatest benefit from his treatment, after some of our most celebrated physicians failed to relieve me.

B. H. DIXEY, Office No. 86 Greenwich st.

No. 312 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

I have been for a long time affected with chronic catarrh, and an affection of the throat, which last Spring became so bad that I could not sleep from incessant coughing, continued dull pain in my head, &c., &c.

I applied to several physicians, but without any relief; they all thought I was affected with that sure and fatal disease, consumption. I at last applied to Dr. Lighthill, and am happy to state that under his treatment I have greatly improved; my cough has left me, my nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much better that I look for its permanent restoration as a fixed fact. I cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrh or throat affections to apply to Dr. Lighthill, feeling assured they will derive great benefit from so doing.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM, with
NORTHRUP & TAYLOR, No. 312 Broadway.

No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Having been a sufferer from catarrh, I am enabled, from personal experience, to endorse Dr. Lighthill's mode of treatment and can heartily recommend it to those afflicted with that disease.

H. W. SMITH, firm of
SMITH, MARTIN & CO., bankers.

Catarrh of Twenty Years' Standing Cured.

FROM W. D. ALLEN, ESQ., CASHIER OF THE EXCHANGE BANK, GREENCASTLE, IND.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for more than twenty years; have been treated by a number of physicians, without receiving any benefit, and used a good many so-called remedies, with no beneficial result.

I was recommended to Dr. Lighthill, and placed myself under his treatment. In a few months my catarrh entirely disappeared, my throat became perfectly well, and my general health is now better than it has been for years. I consider myself entirely cured. Not being a resident of this city, I refer to the following gentlemen for any substantiation of these facts:

P. M. Bryson, Esq., Pres. Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.

W. H. Larrabee, Esq., Editorial Department, Brooklyn Union.

Messrs. McIlvaine & Bros., No. 48 Broad-st.

W. D. ALLEN,
Cashier Exchange Bank, Greencastle, Ind.

FROM W. H. LARRABEE, ESQ.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN DAILY UNION,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1865.

I have been personally acquainted with W. D. Allen, Esq. for twenty years. I know him to be a man of high social position, unimpeachable character, and of strong common sense. He is not likely to be mistaken or deceived; and I rely, without question, on any statement he makes.

W. H. LARRABEE.

This is to certify that I have been affected with catarrh for some years, which produced partial deafness. I consulted Dr. Lighthill, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now *entirely free from catarrh*. My throat is perfectly healthy and my hearing is greatly improved.

P. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st., New York.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL, PROFESSOR OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment, and its beneficial result.

I have been, since the Winter of 1841, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack purulent and bloody, as these attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to wholly incapacitate me for business and confine me to the bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, occasioning toothache, or to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice, and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room.

I have tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger, and fomentations of different kinds; and in connection with these the emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action; but none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporary relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon even beyond my hopes, reaching the disease as it has never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief, which amply repaid me for a trial of your treatment, and which satisfied me that the treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness, which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was to me proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly and in this public manner before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for chronic catarrh, in my case a substantial cure has been effected.

Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1865.

To Cure Catarrh.

What is Catarrh? It is a defluxion or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchia, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; called a cold. An Epidemic Catarrh is called Influenza, a chronic affection of the mucus membrane of the nostrils and fauces. To cure above, add to half a pint of cold water ten drops of DR. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER; take some of the mixture in your hand and snuff it up your nose, until [illegible] in order to reach the affected parts. It may take six months to cure, but a decided improvement will be observed in thirty days.

PRICES:

Three Dollars per Bottle		(Full Quart)
Two Dollars	" "	(Full Pint).
One Dollar	" "	(Full Half-pint).

One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by express on receipt of the price.

For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st.,
NEW YORK.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

Price of Single Boxes—cents

1. Cures Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation	25
2. Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3. Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4. Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5. Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Gripings, Colic	25
6. Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting	25
7. Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8. Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9. Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10. Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach	25
11. Cures Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12. Cures Leucorrhœa	25
13. Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14. Cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15. Cures Rheumatism, Pain in the Chest, Back, or Limbs	25
16. Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Dumb Ague	50
17. Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
18. Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19. Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20. Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it	50
21. Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22. Cures Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing	50
23. Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24. Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25. Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings	50
26. Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea	50
27. Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28. Cures Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29. Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30. Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the bed	50
31. Cures Painful Periods, Pressure, or Spasms, Pruritus	50
32. Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33. Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34. Cures Diphtheria and Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case Thirty-five vials, in morocco, and Book, complete	$10 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	5 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00
Large cases, with directions as above, 25 cts., 50 cts., or $1.	

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

Travelers' Guide.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,

FROM PIER NO. 26, N. R., FOOT OF BARCLAY STREET.

MORNING LINE—At 6 o'clock A. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) by steamboat RICHARD STOCKTON, via South Amboy and Camden to Philadelphia, stopping at all the way Stations, $2 25.

EXPRESS LINE—At 2 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) stopping at Spotswood, Jamesburg, Hightstown, Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, Fare, $2 25.

Fare to Freehold and Monmouth, 80 cents.

Meals provided on board—80 cents each.

ACCOMMODATION AND EMIGRANT LINES—From pier 1, North River, foot of Battery Place, at 12 M., stops at Bordentown, $1 75.

At 5 o'clock P. M.—Stops at all stations between South Amboy, Bordentown, and at Burlington. Fare, $2 25; Second Class [illegible]

At 5 o'clock P. M.—Connect with Amboy and Trenton Accommodation Line at 6 A. M. from South Amboy, and connect with the Delaware Line at Bordentown at 8.37 A. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 11 A. M. next morning. Fare, $1 75.

I. SLIDELL, Agt.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave, foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

7 00 A. M., DAY EXPRESS.
8 30 A. M., MILK AND WAY TRAIN, daily.
10 00 A. M., EXPRESS MAIL, for Buffalo.
4 00 P. M., WAY TRAIN, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS.
6 00 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily.
8 00 P. M., EMIGRANT TRAIN, daily.

CHAS. MINOT, General Sup't.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind, OLD BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, Insurance Companies, Brokers, Patent Medicine Depots, Printing Offices, Bookbinders, Public and Private Libraries, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Companies, Express Offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, 25 Ann street.

Medical.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE *CONSTITUTION,*

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR

DIABETES, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder that has ever been offered.

It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations, as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circulars that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exception.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, &c., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—*the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied*; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER is, without doubt, the only known remedy for *diabetes*, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, &C., &C.,

Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

FOR THOSE DISEASES [illegible] CONSTITUTION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

There is another class of symptoms arising from irregularities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

IRRITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF BLADDER.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1861.

DR. WM. H. GREGG.—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of CONSTITUTION WATER, which I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with *Palpitation of the Heart* and *Irritation of the Bladder*. I called a physician, who attended her about 3 months, when he left her worse than he had found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain. He finally gave her up, and said "*her case was incurable. For,*" said he, "*she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties.*" About this time she commenced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the CONSTITUTION WATER for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love.

Yours, truly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff street, New York.